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VENEZUELA, MEXICO TO CUT OIL TO CARIBBEAN

FL130020 Bridgetown CANA in English 2328 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Caracas, July 12, CANA-REUTER -- Mexico and Venezuela will have financial assistance under their joint oil supply programme to the Caribbean to around 350 million dollars annually, senior Energy and Mines Ministry officials told REUTERS.

The new terms, which also involve higher interest rates, were settled during a meeting of technical experts in Mexico City last week and only await presidential confirmation before the programme is renewed on August 3.

To date the scheme has involved supplying up to 160,000 barrels per day at 70 pct of the full price, with the remaining 30 pct treated as a soft loan. Slack demand has meant the two countries have in fact only been supplying around 120,000 BPD. Beneficiary countries under the scheme are: Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Barbados, Jamaica and the Dominican Republic.

The officials said that under the new one-year agreement the aid portion will be reduced to 20 pct and the interest rates for the soft loan will be increased. In Venezuela's case, this means the rate for five year credits will rise to eight pct from four pct annually. Venezuela will extend a maximum of 170 million dollars under the facility in the next 12 months, as against an effective 280 million in current period.

A number of Central American and Caribbean countries have expressed concern that the new conditions will mean heavy additional import bills and renewed pressure on their balance of payments. Nicaragua has already dropped behind on its oil bill to Venezuela, which stopped shipments last September. Costa Rica and Guatemala have also had periodic difficulties in paying their bills.

However, the officials said the reduction in aid will match the drop in average prices since last year and beneficiary countries should not lose out. The average price has fallen around five dollars to 29 dollars per barrel recently.

ANDEAN LABOR COUNCIL PLENUM APPROVES ACTIONS

PY122108 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The first plenum of the Andean Labor Council has unanimously approved its founding act in compliance with what was stipulated in ruling 176 of the Cartagena Agreement Commission. The act states that on 11 July 1983, in compliance with ruling 176 of the Cartagena Agreement Commission, we hereby agree to establish the Andean Labor Council. The act is signed by all authorized delegates to this meeting.

The Andean Labor Council Board of Directors was also appointed. This board is made up of the following: president, (Armando Morales), Bolivia; vice president, (Andres Betlaur), Venezuela; second vice president, (Julio Roberto Gomez), Colombia; first secretary, (Carlos Arevalo), Peru; and second secretary (Ramiro Rosales), Ecuador.

FOREIGN MINISTERS END MEETING IN CARACAS

PA130310 Paris AFP in Spanish 0013 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Caracas, 12 Jul (AFP) -- The foreign ministers of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Venezuela and the deputy foreign minister of Peru have ended 2 days of working sessions in this capital, which will produce multilateral technical agreements.

The foreign ministers worked primarily on drafting the Declaration of Caracas, which the presidents of their countries will sign when they meet here on 24 July, the day of the celebrations of Liberator Simon Bolivar's bicentennial.

Foreign ministers Marcial Tamayo of Bolivia, Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo of Colombia, Luis Valencia of Ecuador, Juan Jose Amado of Panama, Jose Alberto Zambrano of Venezuela, and Deputy Foreign Minister Julio Ego Aguirre of Peru held four sessions on Monday and Tuesday at the Foreign Ministry's Casa Amarilla.

Despite the secrecy that surrounded their meetings, official Venezuelan sources revealed that they also discussed political and economic issues.

Colombian Foreign Minister Lloreda Caicedo said that they discussed economic, political, technical and cultural issues relating to the Andean Pact, in which Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela are members. "Those documents will be analyzed by the presidents and can only be released when they decide to do so, during their summit meeting on the occasion of Bolivar's bicentennial," Lloreda Caicedo said, when asked about its contents.

The foreign ministers of Bolivia and Panama returned to their own countries this afternoon, while the Ecuadorean foreign minister and Peruvian deputy foreign minister will leave tomorrow.

On Thursday the foreign ministers of Colombia and Venezuela will leave for Panama, where they will join their Panamanian and Mexican colleagues in the third meeting of the Contadora Group this year.

Before he left, Panamanian Foreign Minister Amado asked for international support for the Contadora Group's efforts to secure peace for Central America, stressing that the more forceful such solidarity is, the more the countries involved will feel compelled to negotiate.

Foreign Minister Lloreda Caicedo decorated Venezuelan Foreign Minister Zambrano today with the Order of Boyaca, noting that with this decoration President Betancur "was honoring the career of a man who has struggled for the unity of all peoples."

POLITICAL PARTIES SELECT ELECTION CANDIDATES

Justicialist Balloting

PY120005 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Jul 83 p 7

[Text] Presidential hopeful Italo Luder seemed to be emerging victorous by press time last night over his main contender Antonio Cafiero in the Justicialist primaries held yesterday in the provinces of Misiones and La Rioja while in Corrientes, however, Cafiero and former Governor Julio Romero (October 17 list) were running neck and neck.

In Misiones, where the Luder-Cafiero confrontation was clearcut, unofficial figures for part of Posadas and other 10 districts revealed last night that the pro-Luder Peronist Affirmation Line, headed by Jorge Humada, was beating Action and Solidarity, headed by Miguel Angel Alterach and supporting Cafiero and his Movement for Unity, Solidarity and Organization (MUSO), by 17,636 votes against 7,029. Some 25 percent of the votes remained to be counted.

In La Rioja, the pro-Luder Yellow List (Unity and Loyalty), headed by former Governor Carlos Menem, won a landslide victory last night, thus becoming president of the provincial party committee. Out of 15,400 votes cast, Unity and Loyalty won 12,800 (83.12 percent). The pro-Luder Blue List came in second with 1,600 votes, while the MUSO Orange List only received 1,000 votes.

In Corrientes, the few available results by press time last night showed the MUSO Unity and Loyalty list, headed by Carlos Farizano had received 4,762 votes mainly along the Uruguay River while Romero's October 17 list had a majority in the most heavily populated areas (in the provincial capital and along the Parana River) although results -- corresponding to a few departments -- gave him 3,415 votes only.

Meanwhile, still unofficial results for the primaries held in Cordoba on Saturday indicated that the White List of Raul Bercovich Rodriguez (Unity and Loyalty Front) was clearly topping polls with 43,220 votes against 24,071 obtained by the pro-Luder Green List headed by Jose Manuel de la Sota. The White List has been wooed by Cafiero and Luder before the elections and Luder yesterday went to Cordoba to express Bercovich Rodriguez his "solidarity."

The independent Pink List, headed by Julio Cottonaro was obtaining 10,774 votes so far, while the rest of the lists taking part in the Cordoba internal election had not obtained the minimum percentage required to send delegates to the National Congress. Electoral authorities said yesterday partial results on the primaries will start being announced officially by noon today.

Alfonsin Wins Radical Primary

PY122230 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 12 Jul 83 p 11

[Excerpts] In a dramatic culmination of Sunday's primaries, National Line's Fernando de la Rua (who had been hoping to be the majority's choice for the Radical presidential nomination in BA city) was not even able to win a delegate seat in the capital, let alone stop the Alfonsin steamroller in the BA, Cordoba, Santa Fe and Tucuman Radical primaries.

Raul Alfonsin's Movement for Renewal and Change (MRC) or his Balbinist allies from the National Line took 15 of the 16 delegate seats at stake, assuring him of at least 53 supporters on the 95-strong National Committee.

De la Rua's total in the capital (20,470 as against 69,160 for the pro-Alfonsin Renewal List) fell short of 25 percent, thus precluding any BA delegates for the National Line. In Santa Fe de la Rua's White List (5,347 votes) finished a humiliating third behind the MRC Light Blue List (61,564) and the Red List of Luis Leon's Movement for Irigoyenist Assertion (MAY) with 7,350 votes.

Radical leader and former Economy Minister Juan Carlos Pugliese hailed Alfonsin's victory as a "sign of rejuvenation" in the party and also a triumph for "the system of alliances," which in his view should not exclude such an "eminent figure" as De la Rua. Alfonsin also expressed reluctance to lose the services of somebody as "valuable" as De la Rua. The latter yesterday admitted that his immediate future might lie in a senatorial nomination or in Alfonsin's cabinet if the Radicals won and he did not discard the possibility of being a "plain activist." But later in the day both he and Buenos Aires National Line leader Cesar Garcia Puente spoke of fighting to the finish.

Progressive, Social Democratic Candidates

PY122155 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1016 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Jul (DYN) -- Party leaders Rafael Martinez Raymonda and Rene Balestra will be the candidates of the electoral front formed by the Progressive Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Party for the upcoming 30 October elections. The candidates were nominated yesterday at a convention in which the most outstanding leaders of both parties participated. At the end of the convention a clear-cut adherence to Social Democratic principles was advocated and a tacit criticism of Raul Alfonsin was voiced.

NEW RAINS CAUSE 'RAPID, DEADLY' WATER RISE

PY120001 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Jul 83 p 7

[Excerpts] The Parana River began a rapid and deadly rise yesterday afternoon at Puerto Iguazu, Misiones, as the heavy rains that have been pouring onto the basins of the Iguazu and Parana rivers reversed the downward trend of the water mark, and were pressing to take it upwards of 40 meters.

The Misiones population were totally isolated by the rising floods, and were reported to be sorely lacking in food and fuel. There was no information available regarding the fate of several families who were sighted yesterday morning as they were clinging to the wooden roofs of their homes, which were being swept away by the floodwaters. A group of 135 people had to be evacuated near Alba Posse, on the Uruguay River coastline, where the new floodwaters destroyed 20 homes and submerged 25.

The population of Chaco and Corrientes provinces are themselves quite concerned over this new flood crest, which was yesterday in front of Itati, Corrientes, only 70 km from Resistencia. This new crest could reach the Chaco provincial capital within 36 hours, with much greater violence than the previous peak.

In the provincial capital of Santa Fe, where the Parana had risen to 7.23 metres, it was expected that only today would gaps blown in highway 168 to protect the coastline from the pressure exerted by the Setubal Lake waters and to preserve the French levee that has thus far effectively protected the densely populated Guadalupe District become broad enough to do their job.

Communications between Parana and Santa Fe is still restricted, since the Hernandarias tunnel underneath the Parana River cannot be entered from the Santa Fe side. The aerial shuttle service between Entre Rios and Santa Fe provinces has been suspended, as the combined microbus and boat service was already operating quite efficiently. Freight transport, however, continued to face great delays, as each of the two ferries operating between Parana and Santa Fe can only carry 50 trucks a day, as opposed to the total of 6,000 vehicles which used the tunnel daily.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS BRITISH SANCTIONS ON BRAZIL

PY120226 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0033 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jul (NA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari today said that the possibility that Margaret Thatcher's administration could apply economic and financial sanctions against Brazil over the issue involving the landing of British planes on Brazilian territory is "another example of British stubborness."

Joao Figueiredo's government has announced that it will restrict the landing of British planes flying from and to the Malvinas Islands to cases of "true emergency" only. In view of theis, news media have reported that Great Britain has threatened economic and financial punishment.

"England has failed to understand that Latin American solidarity is indestructible and that it has been strengthened by the South Atlantic conflict, so this is just another example of British stubborness," the foreign minister said tonight upon being interviewed by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS.

Aguirre Lanari praised the decision of Figueiredo's administration and pointed out that Argentina "cannot fail to realize the full value of the gesture which Brazil made last week and Brazil can fully count on our fraternal solidarity."

He was asked whether the EEC would back up Great Britian in case Margaret Thatcher's administration chose to apply economic and financial sanctions against Brazil. "I feel that in light of the reactions awakened by the implementation of economic sanctions against Argentina last year (during the conflict over the Malvinas Islands), these countries will be aware of the consequences," the foreign minister said.

ADMIRAL FRANCO TO OBSERVE NAVAL AIR MANEUVERS

PY122202 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1523 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jul (NA) -- It was officially reported that the Navy commander in chief, Admiral Ruben Franco, is aboard the aircraft carrier "25 de Mayo," the Navy's flagship, which is on a missions off the Argentina coast. Franco will spend the night on the carrier and will travel to the Almirante Zar Naval Air Force Base, in Trelew, tomorrow. He will observe the facilities of the base and will hold a meeting with commanders and officers. He is due to return to Buenos Aires in the afternoon. This morning Franco was taken to the Admiral Zar BAse by a Navy plane. He then traveled to the carrier by helicopter. It was reported that Franco will observe naval air force maneuvers and operations.

CABINET RESHUFFLE SLATED FOR 6 AUGUST

PY121835 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] cabinet reshuffle will take place on 6 August, simultaneously with the address President Hernan Siles Zuazo will deliver to Congress. This decision was arrived at because the number of members from each party to make up the cabinet has not yet been determined. Second, the government's program in the economic as well as in the political and social fields is still in the planning stage within the UDP's various levels. It was stressed, however, that this decision will in no way change the program set up by the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left, the Communist Party and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left.

CUBAN, NICARAGUAN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DENIED

PY122134 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Urban Education Under Secretary Juan Martinez today denied reports that Nicaraguan and Cuban technicians are assisting in the installation of a radio station on the Bolivian-Brazilian border for the prupose of implementing the literacy campagn.

Martinez, who referred to the reports as absolutely false, said: I categorically deny them.

He explained that the Bolivian people and government need no foreign technicians to carry out the literacy campaign which, he stressed, calls for a sound knowledge of our country's real situation.

Martinez pointed out that should foreign technical assistance become necessary for the implementation of the literacy campaign, it will be requested and the public will be duly informed.

The undersecretary stressed that no foreign technical assistance has been necessary for the campaign, although he admitted that Spain, Ecuador and the Andean Pact have offered technical cooperation.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON PERUVIAN ARMS TRAFFIC REPORTS

PY122106 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Carlos Rivas, undersecretary of the relations department of the Foreign Ministry, has made statements concerning reports originating in Peru about arms intended for the Shining Path terrorist organization that have entered Peru from points along the Bolivian border. The high-ranking Foreign Ministry official made it clear that any connection with the entry of arms into Peru must be related to the drug trafficking mafia, which is active both in Bolivia and in neighbouring country.

What happened is that on 5 July the Peruvian king of cocaine, (Eusebio Yojara Vilca), who is said to be closely related to General Garcia Meza was captured in Cachipura). At that time, a sizeable batch of arms was seized and it was establish4d that the drug traffickers procure arms for themselves to be able to continue operating unmolested.

Therefore, the only connection that exists is the one between the Peruvian and the Bolivian drug trafficking mafias, which explain the entry of arms into Peru.

FLOOD SITUATION WORSENING IN MANY STATES

PY130110 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Excerpts] According to a report issued this afternoon by the Special Secretariat of Civil Defense -- an agency run by the Interior Ministry -- the situation in southern and southeastern Parana State is worsening and the situation in the Uniao da Vitoria District and in the Curitiba metropolitan area is extremely serious.

In Parana State 45,830 people were left homeless in 23 districts. The state Civil Defense Agency is sending aid to those areas by land and air.

There are 200,000 homeless in Santa Catarina State, where the situation is worsening. It is expected that more people will be affected by the flood because of the rains that have fallen on the Tijucas River basin over the last 48 hours. It is reported that 76,400 out of the state's 94,000 square kms have been affected by the floods and that this means that 80 percent of the state economy has been damaged.

Concerning the situation in Blumenau, it was reported that the Itajai River again rising at the rate of 10 cm per hour. Access by land is again cut off and the rains that are still falling on Santa Catarina State are hindering rescue and aid operations.

AVIBRAS CAPABLE OF BUILDING ANTISHIP MISSILE

PY080119 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Jul 83 p 9

[Text] Sao Paulo -- The Avibras Aerospace Company is capable of building an antiship missile similar to the French Exocet. This would relieve the country of importing technology to build the Israeli ship-to-ship Gabriel missile. Avibras has already informed the navy of its ability to build this new missile and new contact will be made.

The main authority of the country's arms industry, Jose Luiz Whitaker Ribeiro, who is president of the Imbel (Ordnance Industry) and of Engesa (Specialized Engineers, Inc.) believes that the Gabriel missile "was forgotten" because "Brazil has a higher technology capable of producing a better missile."

The Avibras technicians cautiously explain that they will not produce a new Exocet missile, but that they will produce an antiship missile which will be similar to the French missile. Avibras submitted its project to the Navy 25 days ago in order to start discussing the matter. The problem is that the Navy wants the missile by the end of the year to be able to finally decide on the design of its new corvettes.

Avibras is in position to supply the Navy, but for this it will need to arrange additional meetings to establish a program of activities which will allow the fact development of the antiship missile. Avibras scientists headed by President Joao Verdi -- who is an engineer and is a member of the research group -- are already designing and analyzing projects for the development of this new weapon.

The first Brazilian antiship missile will be built with a number of components produced by the national industry and the engine will be developed by Avibras which has a composite solid fuel which is considered one of the best in the world.

Avibras, with the purpose of participating in the Navy's program to develop the national arms industry, will supply the Electrometral (a national enterprise) with special alloy sheets, the CBV mechanical industries of Rio de Janeiro (also a national enterprise) with guns, and a number of other types of equipment to other enterprises, in addition to keeping its Rio de Janeiro arsenal fully stocked.

The Gabriel missile issue caused great concern within the national arms industry sector since the Israeli ship-to-ship missile has a life of 10 years; therefore, it can be replaced by a more modern and effective product. Although the Navy is also consulting with the Swedish, who also have a new antiship missile, Jose Luiz Whitaker believes that the Navy will end up buying the Brazilian-manufactured antiship missile.

Jose Luiz Whitaker Ribeiro wonders: If we are already producing the components of the Tiger Fish, a modern torpedo manufactured by the United Kingdom, why shouldn't we be able to manufacture our own missile?

The Imbel president has noted that Imbel has begun to export arms to the Middle East, something which was done before.

He said: We are successful in our exports, and I believe that the quality of Imbel products has improved even more our internatinoal trade situation.

The Imbel president noted that the company is negotiating the sale of its property in Brasilia for about 1.5 billion cruzeiros. He noted that with these resources, Imbel will have more capital which will be used to adopt a more aggressive policy in foreign markets.

At present Imbel produces arms, ammunition, explosives, gun powder, and solid propellent for rockets. One of its products is plastex, a plastic explosive that is easily malleable and can be used anywhere, even under water.

MIRAGE TRAINING AIRCRAFT DELIVERY POSTPONED

PY122138 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Jul 83 p 6

[Excerpt] The Brazilian Air Force will not receive two new Mirage aircraft until early 1984. The aircraft, of the Biplace type two-seaters which are especially designed for training purposes, were purchased in March at low prices and will operate under the 1st Air defense Group based in Anapolies. The purchase became necessary, as the Air Force has only one "Mirage Biplace" at present.

INDUSTRY MINISTER ATTACKS PRIME MINISTER THATCHER

PY130235 Paris AFP in Spanish 0121 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 12 Jul (AFP) -- Brazilian Industry Minister Camilo Penna said in Brasilia today that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher should have considered things more carefully before announcing her position against the financial support that international banks have lent to Brazil.

Talking to reporters, Camilo Penna said: "Mrs Thatcher's radical attitudes are well known, and in Great Britain she is known to be extremely radical because she endorses the death penalty and because she wages wars." The minister added: "This lady's positions are extremely conservative and reactionary. She surely is a great prime minister who has imposed austerity measures on Great Britain, but she should have considered things more carefully before announcing her position against the financial support that international banks have lent to Brazil, whose foreign debt surpasses $80 billion."

EVENTS SURROUNDING NATIONAL PROTEST DAY

Bus Set on Fire

PY121450 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1419 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Santiago, 12 Jul (EFE) -- A bus of the Santiago urban line was set on fire today in downtown Santiago on Indpendence Avenue in the northern area of this capital.

Two unidentified individuals carrying firearms boarded a bus of the "Ovalle Negrete" line and forced all the passengers to get off.

Along with three other persons riding in a car the unidentified individuals set fire to the bus which was almost completely destroyed. The individuals fled in a private vehicle. Carabineros and members of the Civil Police force are carrying out investigations to identify those responsible for the attack.

The third day of national protest organized by political and labor union forces which oppose General Augusto Pinochet's military regime is taking place in Chile today.

Rail Lines Attacked

PY122036 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] A violent wave of dynamite attacks took place last night. The most important attack took place at the Casa Blanca railway station in the 5th Region. A powerful explosive device destroyed more than 300 meters of the railway line at this point. The explosive wave also seriously damaged several vehicles parked nearby.

A similar attack, also with a powerful bomb, was registered at the Paihuen station in the (Santiago) metropolitan area. At this point some 200 meters of the railway line were completely destroyed due to the bomb explosion. Police forces also reported another three dynamite explosions on the railway line which were not, however, as destructive.

The police also reported that several acts of violence took place in the capital, among them a bomb explosion on the Purisima bridge which sustained minor damages. It was also reported that several burning tires were placed in various points of Santiago and that walls were painted with subversive slogans. A great quantity of pamphlets were spread in various points of the metropolitan region.

Arrests Made

PY130158 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0042 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Santiago, 12 Jul (EFE) -- Approximately 10 students and some 30 residents of Pudahuel neighborhood were arrested today during various police operations carried out prior to the beginning of the curfew at 2000 (0000 GMT).

The students were arrested at the School of Engineering of Chilean University when they tried to take to the streets after holding a meeting. They were stopped by the Carabineros who hurled teargas grenades at them.

Other arrests were made at the San Joaquin campus of the Catholic University when some 400 students staged a peaceful sit-down demonstration on the streets. This demonstration interrupted traffic and moved the Carabineros into action, forcing the students to withdraw the campus.

Teargas grenades were also used in the suburban districts of La Lequa and La Victoria, according to the radio station of the Santiago Archbishopric. The station explained that there was so much gas along some streets that it caused difficulties, especially to children and the aged.

In La Lequa barricades were erected on some streets and tires were set afire forcing the Carabineros to act. Neighbors of the area blamed the outrages on common criminals who did not live in the district.

With the curfew in effect the city is almost totally deserted and heavily patrolled by military units and civilian police.

Youth Shot

PY130341 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0315 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Santiago, 12 Jul (EFE) -- Sources of the El Salvador hospital have confirmed to EFE that 17-year-old Alberto Pino Guesada, who suffered a bullet wound, was admitted to the hospital's surgery department.

A flash of Radio Cooperativa reported that Alberto Pino Quesada was hit in the back by a bullet coming from a passing car in which plainclothes police were riding. According to Radio Cooperativa, the incident took place at 2115 (0115 GMT) in the Macul neighborhood, some 7 kms from downtown Santiago.

Interior Minister on Incidents

PY121853 Santiago Radio Mineria in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Interior Minister General Enrique Montero chatted with the press today at noon on how the government views today's incidents. Journalist Fernando Sepulveda will now report: [Begin Sepulveda recording] Interior Minister General Enrique Montero stated today that the demonstration against the government is of a purely political nature. This has not occurred on other occasions.

He added that no part of the labor union sector has supported the demonstration. Therefore, in this respect the workers are carrying out their jobs in an absolutely normal manner.

The minister chatted with the press in his office after he had presided over a meeting of the Committee of Advisers of the Presidency. The ministers of finance and foreign affairs, the deputy foreign minister, the minister of labor, the secretary general of government, the under secretary of the Interior Ministry and the National Intelligence Center director participated in the meeting.

Answering the questions of the press, Minister Montero stated that the country's overall situation is one of absolute normalcy.

He added that he has reports of some insignificant attacks against buses early this morning in Santiago that had the objective, he said, of preventing people from getting to their jobs. The minister stressed that they are insignificant incidents that have not stopped the normal race of national activities.

Minister Montero was asked how he viewed these attacks. He said that this type of incident is what was more-or-less expected, but in any case maybe a little less intense than what was expected.

The minister stated that as it is our duty to guarantee order and social peace we have ordered a curfew from 2000 to 2400 in the metropolitan area and Concepcion. The minister added that the curfew will be strictly imposed and measures have been adopted to prevent people from disrupting order and to maintain peace during the established hours, in accordance with the order of the local military garrison.

He also stated that the government has not adopted any type of measure to allow business to let people off early, because that is up to each employer. The minister did say that measures have been taken to allow public employees to return hom at a time when they can move without difficulty.

That is all. Radio Mineria has reported from La Moneda Palace. [end recording]

Curfew Delcaration

PY122014 Santiago Radio Mineria in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The most important piece of news we have received this afternoon is the resolution of the headquarters of the 8th Emergency Zone, which has imposed a curfew for tonight between 2000 and 2400.

In view of the importance of informing the population of its contents, we will read the text of the document, which is called Edict 145 of the headquarters of the zone in a state of emergency.

Edict 145 of the headquarters of the zone in a state of emergency of the metropolitan area and San Antonio Province. Santiago, 12 July 1983. Whereas:

A. Considering the regulations under the letter "A," paragraph 1 of the transistory law No. 15 of the Constitution;

B. Considering the regulations under points 4 and 6 of Article 41 of the republic's Constitution and under Articles 33 and 34 of law no. 12,827 regarding state security;

Considering the powers that are granted to me as chief of the zone in a state of emergency of the metropolitan area and San Antonio Province, I order that:

1. During today, 12 July 1983, restrictions are placed on the circulation of vehicles and pedestrians from 2000 to 2400.

2. During this period the population must strictly carry out the following orders:

a. the circulation of people, individually or in groups, in vehicles or by any other means, in the streets is prohibited. This means that the population must remain in their homes, or in their jobs in the cases of night jobs.

b. The following are exempted from this order: The vehicles of the Armed Forces, police and the forces of order, government authorities, members of the judicial sector, members of the diplomatic corps, members of the firefighting sector, and ambulances. All these people must carry their respective credentials.

Not withstanding the above, any vehicle, including those cited above, will be under the strict control of the public forces at all times and the drivers will give all necessary help. The buses that have to carry passengers to the airport are also exempted. The drivers must obtain their passes at the airport from the officers of the general headquarters of Santiago's Air Force unit. The tickets, identity card or passport of the passengers will serve as their pass.

c. If under certain circumstances a citizen has the utmost need to circulate in the streets between 2000 and 2400 without authorization but due to sickness, accident or any other cause, he must approach the first member of the public force that he sees on duty in his sector to explain his situation.

d. While this restriction is in force no public transport is allowed to circulate (private or state owned); neither will taxis be allowed to circulate.

e. Theaters, cinemas and similar activities, bars, soda fountains and places that attend the public must close down with the necessary anticipation, thus helping to implement what has been ordered.

f. Any citizen violating this order who is surprised by the Armed Forces or forces of order must stop and stand still and then approach to be identified and questioned. The Armed Forces and the forces of order have precise orders to implement this order.

3. This edict does not effect what is contained in Edict No. 142 of 19 June 1983 regarding restrictions by the circulation of traffic.

This Edict No. 145 that we have just read is signed by Osvaldo Hernandez Pedreros, major general, commander of the zone in a state of emergency for the metropolitan area and San Antonio Province.

Government Communique on Curfew

PY122016 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] Today the Chilean Government explained the reason for imposing a curfew in the metropolitan area and possibly to also include the 8th Region.

In this regard the National Social Communications Agency [DINACOS] issued a communique which was read by Director Osvaldo Rivera which states: [Begin Rivera recording] The supreme government informs the public that:

1. During the past few days the police and security forces have detected the distribution of pamphlets which, directly or indirectly, are aimed at disrupting public order today. Some of the pamphlets give instructions to carry out vandalous actions, and how and when to carry them out.

2. It is quite likely that as a consequence of the aforementioned that acts of violence similar to those which took place on 11 May and 14 June which the citizenry witnessed will take place with the purpose of disrupting public order. [end recording]

The communique issued by DINACOS then points out that the government is aware of its undeniable duty to guarantee the personal and family security of each Chilean citizen as well as of maintaining public order and social peace which is the heritage of all of those who live in this country.

The DINACOS director explains that: [Begin Rivera recording] 3. In view of the aforementioned, the pertinent authorities have ordered the implementation of a curfew from 2000 to 2400 today, Tuesday, 12 July.

4. The aforementioned measure is implemented in addition to restrictions on traffic currently in force from 0200 to 0530.

5. The government is sure that this measure will be approved by the great majority of Chileans who only wish to continue living in an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity, devoid of violence and hatred which not long ago led our country to one of the worst crisis in its history. [end recording]

Thousands Demonstrate at Home

PY130220 Paris AFP in Spanish 0049 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 12 Jul (AFP) -- Tonight thousands of demonstrators let the clanging of pots and other utensils be heard in Santiago as a sign of protest against the government of General Augusto Pinochet. The demonstration began at the same time as the curfew went into effect. The noisemaking which highlighted the third day of national protest could be heard in plush neighborhoods such as Providencia, Vitacura, La Reina, and Las Condes, as well as in downtown Santiago and poor neighborhoods such as Quinta Normal, Pudahuel, and Conchali.

Situation Report

PY130317 Paris AFP in Spanish 0046 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 12 Jul (AFP) -- The curfew went into effect tonight in Santiago where the silent streets were taken over by police and military patrols as the third day of national protest against the government of General Augusto Pinochet was coming to an end.

Foreign correspondents' attention was drawn to the massive deployment of plainclothmen of the secret National Intelligence Center (CNI) who, just at Bernado O'Higgins Avenue and Ahumada Drive, numbered more than a hundred. Areas near La Moneda Government House, the ministries, the court and other public offices were under special watch.

Some 100 foreign correspondents and local media reporters obeyed the recommendation not to go out on the streets during the curfew, a recommendation made to the College of Journalists of Chile after a meeting of its leaders with the authorities.

Warily the measure was respected in outlying neighborhoods, but in the communities of La Legua and La Victoria, in the south end, there were incidents when people tried to set up a barricade, according to eyewitness reports. The eyewitnesses added that the police were driving small tanks, and that they hurled teargas grenades.

BELAUNDE VISITS AP PARTY HEADQUARTERS

PY121914 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Last night President Belaunde visited Popular Action [AP] headquarters in his capacity as party leader. Addressing the members of his party from the balcony of the Pink House [name of AP headquarters building], he said that as long as there is a AP member alive, the doors of the building will be kept wide open.

[Begin Belaunde recording] At a time of trouble for the party and the country, I have left Government Palace for a moment to exercise my role as AP head [applause] and to tell the country that the blood shed today by AP members, gathered at their central headquarters to exercise a civic right, will not stop us from fulfilling our duty. Quite the contrary, their sacrifice will bolster us in this war.

Yes, gentlemen, Peru is waging a war, but not against courageous enemies attacking over the border, but against cowardly assassins who infiltrate themselves to harm the nation and to sow anxiety and death throughout the country. [applause]

These headquarters, honored by the votes of the Peruvian people, only lacked a laurel of martyrdom, which has now been given today by the assassin who placed bombs, engaged in shooting and then ran away. But this will not go on for long. The institutions and the police forces are engaged in the task of pursuing and finding those who are guilty of this, and exemplary punishments will be meted out according to law.

Fellow AP members, whatever may happen, under whatever circumstances, all AP people, from the party head to the last member, will face the attacks and bullets of the traitors and we will not turn our backs, like fleeing cowards, but we will offer our chests to the danger and justify the trust of the Peruvian people. [applause] [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES SUBVERSION IN AYACUCHO

PY122127 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] In the view of the government, the subversive movement in Ayacucho Department is a form of delinquency which lacks the conditions for being termed a political movement, according to a statement made by the interior minister. Let us listen to him:

[Begin recording] In the view of the government, the current subversive movement in Ayacucho Department, part of Huancavelica Department and in Apurimac Department is not a political movement; it can be termed a purely criminal phenomenon, so it lacks the conditions to be termed a political event.

Regarding the statements of former President Morales Bermudez, it should be pointed out that the birth of that subversive movement had it roots precisely in the beginning of the revolutionary government in 1970. At that time a number of actions were initiated by indoctrination at San Cristobal University in Huamanga, at some primary and secondary schools, in peasant communities and in a sector of teachers. We should also remember that later some acts of violence took place during the time of the revolutionary government, but nothing was done to improve the standard of living of the people of Ayacucho.

This government, however, is carrying out intensive activity, above all in the last few months, as mormalcy is returning to some sectors in Ayacucho and Huancavelica departments. These are mainly irrigation infrastructure and infrastructures to encourage trade, and not only in that field but also in the social sphere. [end recording]

POPULAR ACTION OFFICIAL ON ELECTIONS

PA111750 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Javier Alva Orlandini, secretary general of the Popular Action party, has said that although members of the Shining Path group are fighting in Ayacucho, this will not prevent the holding of elections in the provinces and districts. Alva Orlandini added that the current government will grant all the guarantees so that the candidates can participate in the elections. He also said that this guarantee will be backed by the Armed Forces.

Enrigue Elias, a leader of the ruling Popular Christian Party, has said that his party will not nominate candidates for these elections, since if the candidates run it would be very dangerous for their lives.

HAVANA CITES APRA DEPUTY ON AFL-CIO FUNDS

FL121407 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1211 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Lima -- American Revolutionary Popular Alliance Deputy Luis Negreiros has charged that the Confederation of Peruvian Workers has been receiving funds from the U.S. AFL-CIO and from the U.S. Treasury Department.

OIL PRODUCTION DROPS; JAPANESE LOAN DUE

PY112115 Paris AFP in Spanish 1705 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Lima, 9 Jul (AFP) -- The government has disclosed that the serious floods which affected northern Peru during the last 6 months have reduced oil production and will mean a loss of $200 million this year. It was learned from sources closely related to the Peruvian State Petroleum Agency [PETROPERU] that this enterprise will not be able to deliver 1.8 million barrels of oil to Japan as promised for the July-September period as part payment of the loan granted to finance the construction of the oil pipeline in northern Peru.

Energy and Mines Minister Fernando Montero disclosed that as a consequence of the damage sustained by the oil pipeline and wells in the northern coast, Peru's crude production this year -- which should have amounted to 200,000 barrels per day — will only amount to 170,000, which represents a loss of $200 million.

Regarding the difficulties of complying with the commitment with Japan, it was recalled that Peru had planned to deliver 3.6 million barrels between April and September to Japan, but now it will only be able to deliver half that amount.

Pointing out that PETROPERU has already informed Japan about this problem caused by an uncontrollable situation, it was stated that in compensation it will have to pay Japan $45 million to meets its payments for the $400 million loan granted in 1974 for the construction of the oil pipeline in northern Peru.

PRESIDENT HERRERA HOLDS WEEKLY NEWS CONFERENCE

PA121515 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins' biweekly news conference in the Room of Mirrors at Miraflores Palace -- live]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Carlos last name indistinct] A few days ago, the finance minister promised in the congress that he will resign if he does not manage to refinance the debt within a period of 3 months. My question is: Do you already have a replacement for the finance minister? [President Herrera laughs] Furthermore, COPEI [Social Christian Party] has just [words indistinct]. It will reportedly ask you to ask the Central Bank president to resign. Will you ask the Central Bank president to resign?

[Herrera] I will say the following: I also read the report you are referring to in connection with the finance minister. It turns out, however, that congress did not appoint the finance minister. His appointment and replacement fall within the purview of the president of the republic. The finance minister has at no time suggested to me -- despite the fact that last night we met for several hours in La Casona discussing the fiscal and financial situation as well as the IMF delegation's presence here in Venezuela -- that he is planning to leave the ministry, now or in late September, when the alleged 90 days would be up.

As for the other issue, I must say that I have acted in accordance with what I see as the national interest. The president of the Central Bank is an official appointed by the president of the republic for a given period of time. Nobody is denying the capability of Leopoldo Diaz. He is a competent, hard-working, and honest man who has put many things in their place in this country, even confronting vested interests in the financial area.

[Renato Machado] Mr President: The Brazilian finance minister is in Caracas today. I think that an IMF mission is here, too. Do you think it possible to define a strategy or to create a common front of indebted countries vis-a-vis the international creditor countries and centers?

[Herrera] Since yesterday, we have been pleasantly honored by the visit of the Brazilian finance minister, who this afternoon was scheduled to meet Finance Minister Arturo Sosa. God willing, he will also meet with me tomorrow at 1000 at La Casona. We have already said that foreign indebtedness has peculiar forms and shades in each country. This, of course, must be taken very much into consideration at the time of refinancing or negotiating with either the IMF or the creditor banks. But there is a general common interest, especially among the developing countries, to which the major problem is the burden of their foreign debts. Here in Latin America, the Ecuadorean president, my distinguished friend Oswaldo Hurtado, recently asked both the ECLA and SELA to study this problem. A document has already been prepared and in early August, there will be a meeting of these two organizations in the Dominican Republic. In addition, at the OAS, Venezuela has promoted a special conference on financing, which will take place the first half of September here in Caracas. We hope that although the United States did not vote for this proposal at the OAS, thus moving apart from the other OAS member countries which did vote for it, the United States will be present so that we can review this situation in the course of a veritable hemispheric North-South dialogue in the light of the existing realities, prospects, and possibilities. Undoubtedly, this is one of the largest problems in the world today. Depending on the size of a debt, it may have repercussions in several countries. It can also have various consequences in the international economic system.

[Coromoto [last name indistinct]] Mr President, what is your view on certain reports in the United States concerning Minister Sosa's recent trip. According to these reports, the Venezuelan Government might be considering the possibility of unifying the preferential exchange rate. This would lead to unforeseeable inflation, by virtue of the imports that such a decision would generate.

[Herrera] Before adopting the differential exchange system, RECADI, which is currently in effect, we studied various possibilities -- from pure and simple exchange controls to the linear devaluation of the bolivar. After listening to many profound and sensible opinions, we adopted the differential exchange system, under which we have been operating in a way that we deem quite acceptable and suitable to the general interest of the Venezuelan nation. Now, we know that we are inevitably heading for an exchange unification, but we are not aribitrarily decelerating this process. We simply think this is inherent to the very nature of financial and economic matters, naturally under the government's control, vigilance, and sense of alertness. In this manner, things will achieve a level of stability. We are prefectly aware of the consequences of a sudden devaluation.

HERRERA CAMPINS, BETANCUR DEDICATE PLAZA

PA091500 [Editorial Report] Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish at 1535 GMT on 7 July broadcasts live a ceremony in San Antonio del Tachira, Venezuela, in which Colombian President Belisario Betancur and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins inaugurate a Colombia-Venezuelan brotherhood plaza as part of the activities to commemorate the bicentennial of Simon Bolivar's birth.

After the national anthems are played, Betancur and Herrera Campins unveil a statue of Simon Bolivar. The announcer notes that the presidents are accompanied by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco and Colombian Deputy Foreign Minister Laura Ochoa de Ardila.

The announcer says that two very important news reports have been disclosed here. The announcer cites a Venezuelan Government declaration noting that Venezuela rejects the possibility of implementing the 1939 treaty that provides for mediation in the Colombian-Venezuelan conflict over marine and submarine areas. The Venezuelan Government, he adds, advocates direct talks to solve this problem. The other report, the announcer continues, concerns a work session to be held by special commissions of the two countries while Betancur and Herrera Campins hold talks at an Uruena Hotel, 12 km from San Antonio. In addition, he remarks that the two leaders will discuss topics including the issue of the submarine and marine areas in the so-called Gulf of Venezuela, the economic reactivation of border areas, the Central American problem, the Contadora Group efforts for peace, and the upcoming meeting of Bolivarian presidents that is the presidents of Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Panama, at a meeting that is scheduled to take place in Caracas on the occasion of the bicentennial of Simon Bolivar's birth.

The two presidents then raise the flags of the Bolivarian countries while the national anthems for each country are heard in the background. After Betancur and Herrera Campins place wreaths on Bolivar's monument, Betancur gives a 10-minute speech stressing the need for unity. He states that Colombia and Venezuela must act like brothers. Fortunately, he notes, these two countries have followed Bolivar's path of unity; their passing disagreements are only natural between brothers. He remarks that the two nations have a long way to go in order to comply with Bolivar's desires. However, he says, "at least we have done one thing: We have begun to return to the Colombian and Venezuelan peoples their destinies through democratic institutions."

At 1618 GMT, Herrera Campins addresses the ceremony. The Venezuelan president says that Betancur's visit honors and pleases Venezuela because of the high democratic responsibility that he has, which the Colombian people have entrusted to him. He stresses that the Venezuelans are also pleased with this visit because of Colombia's proven friendship and affection toward Venezuela.

Herrera Campins recalls Bolivar's aspirations of integration for Latin America, and stresses the importance of Bolivar's message in regard to respect for small nations by large powers.

He concludes by noting: "Venezuelans and Colombians, as citizens of the great Colombia and the other Bolivarian countries, we have the important mission of updating and keeping effective Bolivar's thought and doctrine. It is everyone's responsibility to carry out this task, and we must fulfill this duty, united and in solidarity, above any situation that may separate us, above any contingency that may oppose this historical possibility."

He stresses that their presence at the border means they are rededicating their efforts toward a better Bolivarian doctrine of continental solidarity. He says this meeting is a reiteration of the promise to fight for the liberty of men wherever it is lacking or threatened. This meeting, he notes, is a promise to continue the struggle to free the continent completely from colonialist yokes. This means, he adds, a promise to continue with determination to achieve, beyond the political independence they already have, their economic and technological independence within the world's interdependence. Therefore, he says, the Colombian and Venezuelan presidents are bringing the two countries closer, updating their historical commitment, and telling a waiting and strife-torn continent that they are united and determined to make freedom the dignified environment of all men of the continent and the world.

The event concludes at 1630 GMT with the national anthems of the two countries, after which the station returns to its normal programming.

PEREZ URGES FSLN TO FULFILL PLATFORM

PA121735 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1538 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Caracas, 12 Jul (EFE) -- Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez asked the Nicaraguan Government today to carry out the original pluralist platform announced by the FSLN. Perez, who returned Saturday from a Socialist International meeting held in Spain, said that he views the regionalization of the Central American conflict as imminent, and in his opinion this would turn Costa Rica into the "Lebanon of Latin America."

According to the former Venezuelan president, to unleash such a conflict would be tantamount to strengthening the dictatorial forces. He indicated that the U.S. and Cuban-Soviet presence in the region could endanger world peace.

In view of this situation, Carlos Andres Perez asked for broader support for the "Contadora Group," so that it can create the conditions to avert a war.

The former president referred to Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez' proposal to establish European-U.S. cooperation to economically aid the countries of the region.

"But if we ask the United States to assume an attitude that will contribute to peace, we also believe that the Sandinist government has serious responsibilities, not only toward its people, but toward all of Latin America," Carlos Andres Perez stated.

"To this effect," the former president said, "it is necessary to fulfill the original platform of political pluralism, strengthen nonalignment, and give a legal character to the mixed economy."

Carlos Andres Perez, who indicated that if this occurs, there would be a vast show of international solidarity with Nicaragua, also noted that one cannot hide the "strong Cuban-Soviet presence" in Nicaraguan territory, which he compared with the "strong U.S" presence" in Honduras.

Finally, the former Venezuelan president proposed a search for formulas that will be conducive to the signing of nonaggression pacts between Nicaragua and Honduras and between Nicaragua and the United States.

PANAMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER AMADO ARRIVES

PA102232 Paris AFP in Spanish 2203 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Caracas, 10 Jul (AFP) -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado arrived aboard a private plane at the Carlota military airport here this afternoon. Amado, who arrived to participate in the foreign ministers' meeting scheduled for tomorrow and Tuesday in Caracas, has not made any declarations regarding the Central American crisis.

Amado, who arrived at 1530 (1930 GMT), almost surprised reporters, who were awaiting him at the Simon Bolivar International Airport.

MINISTER DENIES WEAPONS AIMED AT COLOMBIA

PA072228 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1535 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] The Venezuelan defense minister emphasized today that no Venezuelan weapon will be ever aimed at Colombia. He repeated that the F-16 planes acquired from the United States will arrive in Venezuela soon in order to upgrade the country's military materiel.

BRIEFS

NEW DEFENSE MINISTRY OFFICIAL -- Colonel Hernan Vasquez Pena, the new information and public relations director for the Defense Ministry, assumed his post today. He replaces Navy Captain Robinson Leon Mora, who has been transferred to a Navy post. [Excerpt] [Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 8 Jul 83 PA]

SENATOR DISCUSSES U.S. RELATIONS, TUNA EMBARGO

FL130115 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2143 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The United States will, of necessity, find itself obliged to lift the tuna embargo it has maintained with Mexico for over a year, Senator Armando Trasvina Taylor, president of the Senate Committee for Border Affairs, said today. The south Baja California representative said he was confident the tuna problem could be settle after next month's meeting between the Mexican and U. S. presidents, Miguel de la Madrid and Ronald Reagon. The existing problem has been due to the U.S. tuna fleet's refusal to pay for the right to fish for tuna in Mexican waters, thus refusing to import Mexican tuna. The senator also stressed that the Central American crisis will be the main subject of the De la Madrid-Reagan meeting on 16 August.

Regarding the recent Mexico-U.S. interparliamentary meeting, he said there was unanimous Democrat and Republican support for the Contadora Group.

DEPUTY TERMS U.S. ENVOY'S SPEECH 'UNFORTUNATE'

FL121533 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1710 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Deputy Jose Carreno Carlon has termed "controversial" and "unfortunate" a speech made by U.S. Ambassador John Gavin in which he referred to Mexican-U.S. relations.

Responding to questions on recent statements by Gavin, the Mexican legislator stressed that only with the establishment of new international economic order can unprotected countries overcome the crisis.

Likewise, he asked his U.S. counterparts who attended the interparliamentary meeting to be understanding, and urged the abolition of all restrictive measures affecting the access of Mexican products to the U.S. market.

The deputy noted that independently of each country's internal problems, Mexico is aware of other ways in which the world economic crisis can spread. He noted that these are the drop in the price of raw materials, the rise in the rate of interest from previous years, reduction of financial resources, and trade barriers.

Speaking about internal causes for Mexico's crisis, Carreno Carlon explained that it is due to such factors as the lack of income from exports, the [foreign] debt, high interest rates, and reduction of credit because of the world economic crisis, which is having a more serious impact on countries such as Mexico because they depend on the economy of superpowers.

LEFTISTS PRAISE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH TO U.S. GROUP

FL120300 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0225 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The PSUM [Unified Socialist Party of Mexico], PPS [Popular Socialist Party], and PST [Socialist Workers Party] leftist parties have praised President Miguel de la Madrid's speech during the Mexico-United States interparliamentary meeting.

Commenting on the president's speech, in which he demanded respect and good faith from the United States, PSUM spokesman Jaime Trejo said Mexico had always been willing to talk; therefore, we Mexicans "demand respect and will not yield to any kind of pressure."

The position expressed in President Miguel de la Madrid's speech, he said, should be defended in the interparliamentary meeting. He said he believed the legislators should demand respect for our exports with a strong stand.

Speaking for the PPS, Cuauhtemoc Amezcua pointed out that the president's position coincided with Mexico's foreign policy, which demands respect as an essential element for the self-determination of peoples.

He said the president's speech came at the opportune time when tariff and diplomatic pressure is being applied against Mexico, and was a response to the demagogic letter which Reagan sent the president. "The Mexican people are not asking for Reagan's help, nor will they receive it," he said.

The PST said the president's words have broad and profound significance and demonstrate that, as the head of the nation, he seeks to strengthen our sovereignty and the country's independence.

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES REPORTS OF COMMUNIST INFLUENCE

PA130051 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 28 Jun 83 pp 7-A, 8-A

["Pulse of the Times" column by Pedro Gringoire: "Soviets in Oaxaca?"]

[Text] It is not good to be an alarmist. Neither should one close one's eyes to disagreeable realities, however. If what Mauricio Gomez Mayorga has said in a Mexico City magazine about what is happening in Juchitan, Oaxaca, is true, there is cause for concern, at least, and cause for us to demand that the authorities do something to solve the problem within Mexican law.

We have said at times in this column that we must admit that communists have an extraordinary ability to infiltrate themselves into positions everywhere, whether in a key post, as a hall porter, as a professor, or as a janitor at a university. They are in literary, religious, scientific and technical organizations, as well as in the media. Seeking more than their legitimate right to participate as citizens, they always seek to take control and, indeed, often accomplish this.

We have also criticized McCarthyism, the paranoid obsession in which one sees communists everywhere, even under the bed. However, the truth is that for reasons of doctrine, temperament, and discipline, their infiltration is a fact. Their tactic, obviously, is to try to go unnoticed whenever possible, at least until they gain the upper hand, while speaking of communism as a "phantom" or a "bogeyman" that does not exist. The truth, however, is that the "phantom" turns out to be flesh and blood.

To go back to Juchitan, after making an on-site investigative visit, Gomez Mayorga assures us that in that region of my home state, Oaxaca, the so-called Isthmian Labor, Peasant, and Student Coalition (COCEI), in complicity with the PSUM [Socialist Party of Mexico] has in fact established a "people's (socialist) republic." If this is true, it is, naturally, on the path to de facto secession and is doing a grave injury to the sovereignty of the state and the nation.

Gomez Mayorga cites COCEI manifestos that speak of its "taking power," attack President de la Madrid and Governor Vazquez Colmenares, and, with typical demagogic language, reject the "law of the oppressors" (the Marxist description of Mexican law) and announce the "ongoing revolution," which, we gather, is the one that leads to communist totalitarianism.

"We have, then," the writer concludes, "a Soviet enclave in the middle of our nation's territory, in a strategic region, which is in contact with the subversive centers in Chiapas and with the Central American guerrillas, and we do not see the government taking the necessary measures that the urgency and gravity of the case demand. The nation's security and sovereignty are in jeopardy, and this does not seem to worry either the Defense or the Government secretariats or the presidency."

Meanwhile, in the same issue of the magazine, in a third article on communist infiltration in Latin America, Agustin Navarro Vazquez describes the "Sovietization of aboriginal groups." What is most significant is that he also refers to Oaxaca and its neighbor, Chiapas. He agrees with Gomez Mayorga that "there is already an openly communist regime in Juchitan, and the Indians throughout those regions are being thoroughly indoctrinated."

Navarro Vazquez cites Soviet writers who explain the plan the USSR is apparently following, the purpose being to build a fence around the U.S. backyard in the shape of a half moon, consisting of Cuba, Central America, and, finally, Mexico itself. This plan seems visionary, but it is not impossible. As for our southeastern Indians, it could explain why the defamatory offensive against the Summer Institute of Linguistics comes from the communist sector. Does the institute hinder its plan?

Without giving way to obsessive alarmism, but also without continuing to be fools, it seems to me that the least we could do in the case of Juchitan is to demand that our authorities make a thorough investigation. If the Gomez Mayorga and Navarro Vazquez statements are true, what are the authorities waiting for? They should intervene and reestablish our legal system and our Constitution in Juchitan.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO CYPRUS APPOINTED -- Mexico City, 7 Jul -- President Miguel de la Madrid today appointed diplomat Raul Valdes Aguilar as Mexico's concurrent ambassador to Cyprus with headquarters in Tel Aviv, Israel, the Foreign Secretariat announced today. Baldes Aguilar is Mexico's current ambassador to Israel. [Excerpts] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0205 GMT 8 Jul 83 FL]

COLOMBIAN VICE CONSUL PROMOTES 'UPRISING' IN DARIEN

PA061634 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 5 Jul 83 pp 1, 17

[Text] Yaviza, Darien -- Radical Colombians supported by Colombia's vice consul in Yaviza, Darien Province, are promoting an "uprising" because of the controls the authorities are implementing to stop the influx of undocumented people in this region.

CRITICA has been informed that following a wave of murders, sackings, violations, and other crimes by Colombian citizens in various Darien Province sectors, the authorities are now arresting those who have no valid explanation for not having their documents in order.

The source said that because of this, a group of Colombians supported by their vice consul is promoting a 48-hour general strike in Yaviza and El Real to pressure the authorities into revoking their policy. The source said that "the unrest is such that they have already secured the support of a group of Panamanian teachers and now are trying to get solidarity from certain religious groups."

The Colombian vice consul in that region is being accused of using his position to act as "defender of wrongdoers," since every time he is asked for information to detect a fellow countryman of his, "he never knows anything or anyone."

It has been reported that the Darien authorities have received complaints from Indian chiefs, leaders and spokesmen about the abuses that the illegal aliens have committed in their towns. The indigenous population "demands protection to stop being victimized by criminal Colombians." Some 45 undocumented persons are now under arrest in Darien Province.

M-19 REFUGEE CLAIMS JAIME BATEMAN IN LIBYA

PA061931 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 6 Jul 83 pp 1, 16

[Article by Euclides M. Corro R.]

[Text] Former M-19 fighter Luis Gilberto Mejia Gallego, who is in Panama as a temporary political refugee, has informed CRITICA that businessman Jaime Bateman, the top M-19 leader, is in Libya.

Our informant said that it is not true that Bateman was killed in an airplane crash believed to have occurred in San Blas, Panama in late April.

On that occasion, the Colombian press stressed the possibility that the plane, piloted by Antonio Escobar Bravo, a former Conservative legislator and friend of Colombian President Belisario Betancur, had crashed.

Despite the fact that Escobar Bravo reported in his log that he was travelling alone, it was rumored that Bateman Cayon was with him, and that he was carrying a fortune of 11 million balboas.

Former guerrilla Mejia Gallego says that Bateman would never have taken money that belongs to the M-19. "He is a great leader, a great strategist, who, because of his political training, would never act against the group," Mejia Gallego said.

COSTA RICA

MONGE COMMENTS ON FAILURE OF STONE-REBEL TALKS

PA121354 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has said that we are belligerents on the side of democracy. Costa Rica is neutral in any armed confrontation because if we do not have an army we should not have any participation in the armed conflicts between nations or inside countries. Nevertheless, the president warned that as long as confrontations take place on the ideological battlefield or in the trenches of free electoral consultation, we are belligerents on the side of democracy. But if the confrontation degenerates into armed violence, we are neutral, the president added, referring to the talks that were supposed to take place between Salvadoran rebel groups and Ambassador Richard Stone, President Reagan's envoy.

He added: As a result of that firm position, the only international action that Costa Rica should undertake is a mediating and peacemaking action. We hope that the bloodbath in El Salvador will cease and that the arms buildup in Central America will stop; adding that all the foreign military troops, regardless of nationality, must leave the region.

President Monge insisted on a sincere dialogue to resolve disagreements and to prevent conflicts. He added that courage and will are necessary for peaceful solutions. The president also said that political regimes of different ideologies can and should coexist in a respectful and civilized way, and those who cannot achieve or who do not want this kind of coexistence are enemies of peace and humankind.

In the statement issued this afternoon, President Monge indicated that within the framework of these ideas, the possibility was opened for a talk between Ambassador Richard Stone and representatives of the rebel groups. This meeting had to be private with an open agenda and without preconditions, but the representatives of the Salvadoran fronts complained of leaks, speculation, and manipulation of reports about the planned meeting, President Monge added. He also said that representatives of the rebel groups considered that the [word indistinct] leaks, speculations, and manipulations [words indistinct] which became preconditions to hold the meeting [words indistinct] simple procedure prevented the meeting from being held.

Promises Efforts for Future Meeting

PA121357 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0927 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] San Jose, 12 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Costa Rican Government last night formally promised to once again try to arrange a meeting between Richard Stone, U.S. special ambassador to Central America, and the Salvadoran leftist guerrillas. Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge will urge both sides to hold talks in San Jose without an agenda and without preconditions at an appropriate site.

The statement was issued after Stone left on Sunday without having been able to meet with the Salvadoran guerrilla leaders over the weekend. The communique blamed "leaks, speculation, and manipulation" for the fact that the meeting publicly sought by the guerrillas and the Costa Rican Government did not take place. However, it did not provide further details.

VOLIO COMMENTS ON STONE'S CENTRAL AMERICAN VISIT

PA130156 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1812 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Fernando Volio has commented for the first time on the importance to Costa Rica of the search for peace, particularly in El Salvador. On the subject of the abortive meeting between President Reagan's special ambassador and members of the FDR-FMLN, scheduled for last weekend, Foreign Minister Volio said: [Begin recording] [Words indistinct] a very valuable and necessary effort to achieve peace in El Salvador, which is fundamental for the peace of Central America. The president's intervention is commendable. Though it is not mediation, it is an effort to establish contact between the Salvadoran Government and the guerrillas, as the Peace Commission, which was created by the Salvadoran Government to give an institutional framework to the peace negotiations, recommended; in an effort to lead the country toward a truly democratic, pluralistic and representative system of government.

The current Salvadoran Government leaders (?are participating) in that process with great difficulty, but with great determination. The situation there, the bloodshed, cannot be justified if the doors to a peaceful solution are open. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Volio implied that it is possible that a meeting between the Salvadoran rebels and President Reagan's special ambassador could take place in Costa Rica. Stone may return to Costa Rica in the next few weeks.

UNGO, ZAMORA LEAVE COUNTRY AFTER FAILED MEETING

PA121954 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1815 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] FDR leaders Guillermo Manuel Ungo and Ruben Zamora left the country yesterday afternoon, after failing to meet with President Reagan's special ambassador. Ungo left for Panama and Zamora for Mexico, on his way to Washington, where he is carrying out activities connected with the FDR's political and foreign relations committees. According to the FMLN-FDR leaders, reports that internal differences prevented the meeting point to disinformation and to a desire to influence their group's interest in a dialogue.

REBEL SPOKESMAN REITERATES INTEREST IN DIALOGUE

PA122015 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1815 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The representatives of the Salvadoran rebel groups who last weekend were slated to meet with Richard Stone, President Reagan's special ambassador, agree with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge's views. Both the FDR and FMLN are open to dialogue, and we believe that the failure to hold a meeting with Ambassador Stone is merely a partial and momentary development, Jorge Villacorta, a spokesman for those front, has commented. We hope that a meeting will soon be scheduled, with an open agenda and within a suitable framework, in the search for solutions to the conflicts currently affecting El Salvador, he added.

The rebel groups are worried over the situation in El Salvador. For this reason, they believe that dialogue is the means to a prompt solution. In this regard, Villacorta added, we keep our doors open to dialogue and to a meeting with Ambassador Stone, without preconditions and with an open agenda.

As for President Monge's assertion that the leaks and rumors surrounding the meeting led the rebels to demand certain guarantees that eventually turned into preconditions, Villacorta indicated that these preconditions were set by Ambassador Stone's side. He reiterated, however, that both the FDR and the FMLN keep their doors open to a dialogue leading to a solution of the Salvadoran conflict, which would prevent a war in Central America.

HAVANA CITES NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS

FL121235 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1123 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] San Jose -- The remarks made by the new U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica, Curtin Winsor, on assuming his post reflect Reagan's interventionist policy toward Central America. Winsor, a wealthy Virginia businessman, said Reagan is determined to adopt a hard line.

EL SALVADOR

STONE ATTENDS CEREMONY HONORING HINTON

PA130210 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 8 Jul 83 p 17

[Text] Richard Stone, President Ronald Reagan's envoy to Central America, stated last night that "the hospitality of the Salvadoran people, from the president down to other citizens I have dealt with, is a sign of their willingness to solve their problem." Stone arrived in the country yesterday afternoon to meet with top Salvadoran political leaders, Peace Commission members and President Alvaro Magana.

A LA PRENSA GRAFICA reporter interviewed Ambassador Stone at a special event which the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry held for U.S. Ambassador Deane R. Hinton in honor of his departure. On this occasion, President Magana decorated Hinton with the National Order of Jose Matias Delgado, Grand Cross, Silver Plaque, for his merits and for devoting his best efforts to serving his country and Western democracy, according to a document read by Foreign Minister Chavez Mena. "I don't want to make too many comments before meeting with Salvadoran officials," Stone noted, "but I will give my opinion afterward."

In his speech, Chavez Mena stressed that of the five U.S. foreign policy tasks, two were especially designed to be carried out in our country and in neighboring countries: "To support a constant economic development with special emphasis on Caribbean basin countries and to restore peace and security in Central America by rejecting Soviet and Cuban aid to revolutionary violence and terrorism."

Another task might be included, due to its local implications: "To foster democratic institutions and peaceful changes." "On the occasion of Mrs Kirkpatrick's visit to our country, I decorated her with the same order I am now decorating you. Someone said at that time that the ambassador would show that the U.S. Government speaks with a single voice."

"It could be no other way, I told Mrs Kirkpatrick, because the nascent Salvadoran nation has a single stand, as it has been devoted since 28 March 1982 to improving the lot of the poor majorities and to creating and strengthening democratic institutions and customs. It has also been devoted to creating an awareness of the true meaning of respect for human rights, a factor which determines whether we belong to civilization or not."

"This nascent Salvadoran democracy, I reiterate now, has a single stand. Therefore, it is urgent and vital that we act like unified men and a single society in order to avoid the dangers that threaten us from all sides."

ARMY REPORTS 30 GUERRILLAS KILLED IN MORAZAN

PA112310 El Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Some 30 guerrillas have been killed in the past week of operations in the northern part of Morazan Department, according to military sources headquartered in San Francisco Gotera. The same sources state that the heaviest clashes with the FMLN took place in the vicinity of Vocoaitique and (Arambala), where approximately 30 rebels were killed. Troops from the Lempa Battalion and other garrisons are still in the department, while the Atlacatl Battallion, a rapid deployment force, left northern Morazan last week.

COPREFA ISSUES BULLETIN ON NUEVA GRANADA CLASHES

PA120105 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Bulletin issued by the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) in San Salvador on 10 July — read by announcer]

[Text] Six civil defense members have been found bound and murdered in Nueva Granada.

Nueva Granada, Usulutan -- The inhabitants of Nueva Granada gave a Christian burial yesterday to six defense members who were executed by FMLN terrorists after they had surrendered on Friday at 0530. The execution took place before the terrorized residents of this town in western El Salvador.

Nueva Granada's 30 civil defense members resisted a massive attack on this western town by 600 terrorists for 6 hours. No regular Armed Forces troops were present. The action began at 2300 on Thursday, when the subversives opened fire on the town with bazookas. Despite their numerical disadvantage, the 30 civil defense members killed 10 and injured several dozen of the attackers. The fighting did not end until 0500, when the Nueva Granada defense force ran out of ammunition. At this point, the subversive leaders ordered those who had just surrendered taken to a wall in the town. They tied their hands and with shouts of "This is how these dogs are killed," ordered the six civil defense members shot down.

The terrorists hurriedly left the area immediately after committing the crime, as there were reports that army troops were approaching. The killing of the six Nueva Granada civil defense members is added to a growing list of crimes that the FMLN has committed since the Quebrada Seca bridge massacre.

COPREFA REPORTS DESTRUCTION OF FPL CAMP

PA130137 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 7 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, reported today that the Armed Forces staged a surprise attack on and destroyed the Rio Grande camp, run by the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, FPL, in Tejutla, Chalatenango Department. The FPL rebels were forced to flee. Four FPL members were killed in this action.

COPREFA added that the Army recovered 200 quintals of beans and 15 quintals of corn that the guerrillas had stolen. It also reported that the government forces seized three vehicles, one of which was used by guerrilla [Jose Antonio] Morales Carbonell, who escaped from the camp when the armed forces surrounded it.

After the Rio Grande camp was brought under the Army's complete control, the troops found a television set, two typewriters, two refrigerators, a generator, a desk, a livingroom table and a sofa.

It was also reported that Morales Carbonell had previously participated in an attack on a silo belonging to the Supply Regulation Institute, IRA, in Tejutla, where they stole a large quantities of grain, removing it in vehicles, some of whose owners were forced to transport the stolen grain. It was also said that Morales Carbonell and some of his comrades were subsequently seen distributing the goods to residents of a nearby village, while urging them to join "the revolutionary movement."

HAVANA CITES FMLN'S VILLALOBOS ON STONE TALKS

PA121730 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Joaquin Villalobos, a member of the general command of El Salvador's FMLN, has stressed that, although frustrated, U.S. special envoy Richard Stone's attempt to hold a dialogue with the guerrillas is a positive fact. We have achieved important victories, and one of them is that our enemies have begun to recognize and respect us, Villalobos stressed. the guerrilla commander emphasized that with its dialogue proposals, the United States has recognized the FMLN and FDR as a fundamental part of the Salvadoran problem without the insurgents having laid down a single rifle.

Joaquin Villalobos reiterated that the elections will not solve the Salvadoran conflict, and that a solution demands the establishment of a new government, the forming of an army to include the guerrillas, and the end of U.S. intervention.

The rebel station, Radio Venceremos, which broadcast Villalobos' statement, also charged that more than 200 civilians have been killed by the Salvadoran Army during its so-called pacification campaign that began in early June in San Vicente and Usulutan departments.

MANAGUA CITES VILLALOBOS ON STONE VISIT

PA121948 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Discussing the special mission of U.S. envoy to Central America Richard Stone, FMLN General Command member Commander Joaquin Villalobos pointed out that, as a result of the critical situation of the Salvadoran dictatorship and in order to carry out its maneuvers to ensure higher levels of intervention, the U.S. administration has been forced to approach the FMLN and the FDR to dialogue, recognizing these forces as basic to settlement of the Salvadoran situation.

He added that the FMLN will not put down a single rifle; that it has clearly established its view that the elections are not the solution of the conflict; that the solution lies in recognition of the FMLN politico-military force, the establishment of a new government, the suspension of U.S. intervention in the conflict, and the true realization of economic and social reforms that will improve the Salvadoran people's health, education, and working conditions.

MNR ASSAILS U.S. INTERVENTION, STONE MISSION

FL080106 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2245 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The intervention of Ronald Reagan's government has cancelled all possibility of peace in El Salvador and Central America because of its policy of imposition, formulated and planned at the risk of starting a war in the region.

The National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) of El Salvador said in a document that "as long as U.S. intervention continues in the country and in Central America, the threat of war becomes more real every day, especially now that the United States has managed to establish a military base on the border between Honduras and Nicaragua." Reagan's initiatives are more of a maneuver for war than a search for a dialogue for peace, said the MNR.

It said that the appointment of Richard Stone as Washington's ambassador to Central America and the personal envoy of the U.S. President is an attempt to get the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) to participate in fraudulent elections shortly and to obstruct the initiatives of other international political forces such as the Contadora Group.

REBEL RADIO SAYS REAGAN WILL NOT BE REELECTED

PA122024 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The North American people will not vote for Ronald Reagan's reelection. They prefer Walter Mondale or John Glenn. According to a NEW YORK TIMES poll, Reagan's popularity is rapidly dropping due to his warmongering attitude and, particularly, for promoting the Central American conflict.

The U.S. NEWS REPORT [as heard] magazine affirms that the efforts of Richard Stone, Reagan's envoy to Central America, are merely a part of the U.S. chief of state's efforts to increase military intervention in El Salvador. Reagan's interest in talking with representatives of the FMLN, after having turned down all previous initiatives to promote a political solution of El Salvador, is merely to break up the talks after they begin and thus create an artificial crisis, so as to be able to increase the U.S. military intervention in view of the impossibility of finding a political solution for our country's conflict.

GUATEMALA

STATE COUNCIL PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS

PA120435 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] In the opinion of the State Council president, it is important that the concept of holding elections on 23 March 1984 be maintained, because this will provide every organization involved in the electoral process enough time to prepare. In other remarks, Jorge Serrano said that the State Council has suggested that national constituent assembly elections be held on 29 June 1984. It is believed that every Guatemalan citizen can have a personal identity card by that time. He added that the presidency of the republic had practically agreed to 15 September 1984 as the date for swearing in the national constituent assembly, which would have 3 months to draft the constitution and to call general elections for president, vice president and national congress deputies.

ARMY REPORTS DESTRUCTION OF GUERRILLA CAMP

PA120430 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] The Army reported through its public relations office today that it has destroyed a subversive camp in the town of Chalajaya, in San Jose Poquil, Chimaltenango. None of the guerrillas was captured. The military also reported that escape of 17 peasants who had been kidnapped by the guerrillas and who now sought protection from the Army in Nebaj, Quiche.

HAVANA REPORTS ON RECENT KIDNAPPINGS IN CAPITAL

FL121535 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1108 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Guatemalan opposition organizataions have reported that Angela Ayala, a social worker, and Ana Lucrecia Orellana, a psychologist, had been kidnapped in separate operations in Guatemala City. Ayala, who worked at the Family Planning Association, was seized on 13 June near her work place in a downtown district of Guatemala City, the Association of Social Workers has reported.

As reported in a communique released by the Guatemalan Democratic Front Against Repression, Orellana was seized on 6 June as she was leaving the downtown Plaza Motel, in the Zona Cuatro of this capital.

The National Committee for Union Unity denounced Orellana's detention and noted that Manuel Francisco Contreras, a union leader, and Yolanda Urizar, a union adviser, had also been kidnapped recently.

NATIONAL LABOR LEADER DISCUSSES SITUATION

PA092150 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Interview with Jorge Lopez, "a leader of the Guatemalan National Committee of Trade Union Unity," by Pedro Martinez Pirez; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Martinez] In our interview section today we present Jorge Lopez, a leader of the Guatemalan National Committee of Trade Union Unity. Mr Lopez, how do you view the current situation in the Guatemalan labor movement?

[Lopezq Thank you, companero. I want to thank you for the opportunity to explain our situation. The Guatemalan people are unquestionably struggling for freedom, democracy, and sovereignty. The workers' struggle falls within that movement [words indistinct]. In Guatemala, the regime of terror that has prevailed for almost 30 years has sought to crush the aspirations of the workers and the broad democratic popular movement with severe repression. Their leaders have been killed, kidnapped or are missing. [Words indistinct] union movement, essentially of the workers and peasants, has not taken a single step back. Quite the opposite is true, for we have acquired new experiences, and the blows have made us stronger. New methods and forms of struggle have been implemented without disregarding the workers' increasingly advanced organization. Although it is true that the blows have been harsh and that they have, in one way or another, prevented the greater development of the worker and peasant struggle, this certainly does not mean that the movement has been defeated. On the contrary, we have had great experiences and we believe that we are advancing. The democratic popular movement in the trade union sector is advancing all the time.

[Martinez] Mr Lopez, do you have the unemployment figures, or at least rough estimates?

[Lopez] The Guatemalan labor minister recently referred to 40 percent of the economically active force, in this context.

[Martinez] Bearing in mind that Guatemala has a high Indian population, to what extent is the urban labor movement linked to the peasant-Indian movement in the rural areas?

[Lopez] First of all, the labor and peasant movements have been equally repressed. Their political, economic, and social rights have been reduced. In other words, we have a common link in this struggle. In this sense, there has been a constant and productive advance in the worker-peasant alliance. Just as the workers to in the urban areas and the cities, the peasants in the rural areas coordinate actions within the struggle at the levels and times appropriate for them.

HAVANA INTERVIEWS ORPA REPRESENTATIVE IN CUBA

PY091901 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Interview with (Lucrecia Matchar), representative in Cuba of the Guatemalan Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, by Pedro Martinez Pirez; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Martinez] In today's interview section we have as our guest (Lucrecia Matchar), representative in Cuba of the Armed People's Revulutionary Organization, ORPA, one of the political-military organizations that comprise the URNG. (Lucrecia), what is your view of the current situation in Guatemala? In recent days a coup seemed to be immiment, but it has yet to occur. What do you think?

[Matchar] We believe that the structural crisis being experienced by our people has recently deteriorated to such an extent that it has evolved into a total crisis within the Rios Montt regime, because there are contradictions not only in the popular forces, but also within the ruling classes, the army, which in the past had been really monolithic, and the church. All this has led to, let us say, a conspiracy about which much was made, and there was talk of a coup d'etat. This coup d'etat has not occurred, but we do not rule it out. We think the possibilities exist. The situation in the region is very complex, and anyone replacing Rios Montt must be someone that pleases all these factors of power, and especially the Reagan administration. We believe that a figure for such a change, which would fall within the Reagan administration's overall plans for Central America, has yet to be found. We also think that Rios Montt may consolidate his power, but on the basis of greater repression that could also focus on the opposition right-wing sectors. He has also entered into a serious conflict with the Catholic Church, including the hierarchy.

Another important element is that the IMF has imposed the VAT [value added tax], which will affect the ruling classes and will trigger inflation in the country. This is another element in the regime's crisis.

The AID [Agency for International Development] wants to attempt a Salvadoran-type agrarian reform, but the agro-export sector does not accept it. Those contradictions cannot be overcome in Guatemala, and that is why there is a power vacuum.

We believe that the detonator was the fact that Rios Montt declared victory [against the guerrillas] in 1982. It was the detonator because various contradictions emerged and because the revolutionary movement had not even been weakened. This is so because the equality of the actions has changed. The most important factors are coordinated actions by the revolutionary groups, deepening of unity, actions in the cities, which are impressive and cannot be concealed, seizure of weapons, harassment attacks, and overriding of radio and television frequencies. None of those actions can be concealed.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT RETURNS, DENIES CABINET RESHUFFLE

PA121725 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Bosco Campos report]

[Text] President Roberto Suazo Cordova is back in Honduras. He arrived yesterday at 1200 and will resume work today at 0800 at Government House. We wish to report also that there are no plans to reshuffle the Public Education and Foreign Affairs secretaries.

Attention, listeners: President Roberto Suazo Cordova arrived at Toncontin International Airport on Sunday at 1200 sharp. He was accompanied by Colonel (Ramon Pena Paz), chief of the Presidential General Staff. Suazo stayed 5 days in Houston, where he was attended to once more during his routine yearly trip for a medical checkup.

Asked about the results of the tests, he told us that they were more than excellent. This was confirmed as he stepped down from presidential jet 001 at the HAM [Hernan Acosta Mejia] Honduran Air Force Base.

In his capacity as president and general armed forces commander, Suazo confirmed to us that he will resume work today at 0800 at Government House because he is in better spirits and very optimistic about moving ahead with this country's development.

When asked about continuous press rumors that there would be changes in the Education and Foreign Affairs secretariats, made by the Council of Ministers in his absence, the president asserted: I am surprised. The only one empowered to make these changes is the president. Therefore, I am surprised at this report, and it is not true.

Dear listeners throughout Honduras, the reports about pending changes and the transfer of Enrique Ortez Colindres to the Foreign Affairs Secretariat, as well as the transfer of incumbent Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica to the embassy in Spain, and that of Public Education Secretary Alma Rodas de Fiallos to a post in an international body, have thus been denied.

The president went immediately from the Air Force base to his residence, where he worked from approximately 1400 yesterday until 0300 today, taking care of work and wishing the best for this country.

PAZ BARNICA ON 'LIES' BY NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO

PA111952 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Regarding the AFP report issued in Madrid on 3 July that Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has stated that Honduras is an occupied country, that it is in no position to make its own decisions, and that the Honduran foreign secretary has privately told him that his government is not allowed to hold a direct dialogue with Nicaragua, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, who is in Paris, has communicated with the Honduran Foreign Secretariat to make the following statement:

1. The Nicaraguan foreign minister lies tendentiously when he refers to events that have never taken place. This is a Nicaraguan Government tactic aimed at foiling the forthcoming meeting between the five Central American and the four Contadora Group foreign ministers.

2. Such an attitude shows the bad faith and lack of honesty of the Nicaraguan Government, which after realizing that the agenda approved at the end of May in Panama by the nine foreign ministers includes the discussion of regional subjects to seek a general solution to the Central American problem, knows that multilateral and responsible agreements will have to be reached at the forthcoming Contadora Group meeting; and the Nicaraguan Government is in no position to sign such an agreement. Therefore, it is trying to discredit the Honduran Government, putting in the mouth of the Honduran foreign secretary words he never uttered.

3. Regarding the bilateral aspect: During the 18 months Honduras' foreign secretary has been in office, he has met some 10 time with the Nicaraguan foreign minister; and in spite of this, Nicaragua misleadingly insists that Honduras refuses to hold a bilateral dialogue.

The Contadora Group foreign ministers, as well as the Central American foreign ministers, can testify that at the last plenary meeting sponsored by Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, and Panama the foreign ministers of Honduras and Nicaragua held a frank exchange of opinions on matters concerning relations between the two countries within a general context.

This alone serves to deny the unfounded statements by Foreign Minister D'Escoto, who by making them has disregarded the prestige and seriousness of the other foreign ministers, who have worked arduously to find a just solution to the Central American drama.

4. Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica has reiterated during his current tour through several European countries that the Honduran Government has a peaceful and democratic disposition, and that Nicaragua represents a threat to peace, security, and democracy in Central America. He has also noted that the government of Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova has never evaded and will never evade dialogues and negotiations as the means recognized by international law as roads to peaceful and appropriate solutions.

LA PRENSA REPORTS FMLN ATTACK ON BORDER POST

PA121555 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Jul 83 p 2

[Excerpt] Ocotepeque -- Normal activities are quickly being resumed in the border sector of El Poy after an FMLN guerrilla command unexpectedly attacked the local customs building early Thursday, looting it and setting part of it on fire.

The action, carried out by some 100 subversives, forced some 20 customs and military personnel to withdraw to the Honduran side, leaving the building in the hands of the rebels, who stole office equipment, electrical appliances, uniforms, and a safe -- all of which they put on the trucks they used to carry out the attack and on a vehicle they stole from the deputy customs administrator.

COMMUNIQUE TERMS NICARAGUAN CHARGES 'ABSURD'

PA121745 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Jul 83 p 9

[Communique released by the International Information Directorate on 8 July, no place given]

[Text] Through war bulletins masked as news dispatches, Nicaragua's Marxist military regime recently dedicated itself to setting in motion a complete propaganda campaign designed to discredit Honduras and to confuse the international public.

The most recent fantastic charges by the pro-Cuban government in Nicaragua -- included in an "informational summary" of war activities, distributed by the official "NEW NICARAGUA" publicity agency -- mention "attacks" on Nicaragua by thousands of Honduran soldiers, and refer to hundreds of dead and wounded. So far, however, the Managua regime has presented no evidence to back its charges, such as the presentation of Honduran prisoners or the bodies of Honduran militarymen.

According to this mythological report, 2,000 Honduran troops attacked 15 Nicaraguan villages in January this year, and 1,000 combatants in its territory in February, sustaining 90 dead and injured. [sentence as published] Another 1,000 men supposedly attacked Nicaragua in March.

In April, according to this Sandinist fiction, Honduras (which has a few old transport planes) launched an airborne attack on Matagalpa and Jinotega with 5,000 paratroopers.

In order to launch this many troops some 84 "Hercules" planes would be needed. Our country does not have a single one of those planes.

In May, 2,000 Honduran troops "participated" in various attacks and in June, an additional 2,000 did the same, according to the legendary report.

These war bulletins have reached absurd and unbelievable levels, because if one is to add all the soldiers who in imaginary fashion have participated, involving in these adventures the entire land army, which includes 10,000 men. [sentence as published]

Such a large operation would have been discovered and described by the foreign journalists who habitually visit us and who come from all parts of the world, representing the most distinguished communications media in the five continents.

On the contrary, the press, radio and television correspondents, who enjoy total freedom to report here in Honduras, have stressed the climate of tranquillity that prevails in this country, where military and police presence is minimal.

The national Army has deployed forces only toward the Los Trojes Cifuentes area, which has been militarily harassed by the Sandinist army. Two U.S. journalists died recently in that area, victims of a mine planted by the Sandinists in a Honduran road located 50 km from the common border.

The paranoid "war bulletins" released by the Nicaraguan regime seek to justify its aggressive plans against Honduras, to confuse the international community as to the real nature of the internal rebellion that has emerged there against totalitarianism, and, in addition, to provide the excuse that the commanders desperately seek in order to withdraw from the Contadora Group's efforts; because they see that forum as demanding withdrawal of the foreign military advisers and an end to the arms traffic. Both of these are actions that the Marxist military regime will never endorse since, basically, they contradict their plan to export their political model to Central America and to turn the region into a new tropical Gulag.

GOVERNMENT CITES 'CORDIAL' EL SALVADOR RELATIONS

PA121635 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Jul 83 p 2

[Communique issued by the Honduran Foreign Secretariat's Information and Press Office, in Tegucigalpa on 8 July]

[Text] In view of recent national and international publication to the effect that there has been a cooling of relations between Honduras and El Salvador, the Honduran Government takes it upon itself to express the following:

1. Relations between the two countries are developing within a cordial framework and tend to grow stronger on the basis of a spirit marked by friendship and mutual cooperation. In this regard, the Honduran Government has endorsed and continues to endorse the democratic process that is currently underway in El Salvador.

2. In view of this, the Honduran Government trusts that, in line with that spirit, the delimitation and demarcation of the border between the two states will be resolved as soon as possible by means of direct negotiations, while respecting the provisions established in the general peace treaty signed by the two countries in 1980. Through its Foreign Ministry, the Salvadoran Government has notified the Honduran Government of its willingness to continue working to achieve these purposes.

3. The Honduran Government feels that circumstances such as these will help further strengthen the fraternal relations between the two states and, in a multilateral context, will contribute to a peaceful solution of Central America's problems.

HONDURAN FPR LEADER PREDICTS INVASION OF NICARAGUA

PA090336 Paris AFP in Spanish 0012 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 8 Jul 83 (AFP) -- Honduras, "with U.S. support, will invade Nicaragua before 19 July, the fourth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution," the Lorenzo Zelaya People's Revolutionary Forces (FPR) of Honduras said here today. In an interview with AFP, Fernando Lopez, one of the guerrilla organization's members, said the FPR received information on the eventual invasion from a ranking Honduran military source "obviously in disagreement with the aggression plan."

"As an excuse to justify the attack, the Honduran Armed Forces will fake a Nicaraguan invasion attempt allegedly staged to commemorate the Sandinist revolution," the FPR leader declared. He added that to do so, "the Honduran security organizations will kidnap and murder some 2,000 political, labor, and peasant leaders, as well as members of revolutionary groups and of liberal parties who opposed the recent construction of the U.S. base at Puerto Castilla," in northern Honduras.

Lopez said that "that bodies, clad in Sandinist army uniforms, will then be dropped along the border, after which the authorities will release information about an aborted Nicaraguan invasion attempt so that the Honduran attack may seem justified before world public opinion."

The guerrilla leader pointed out that "the invasion will be supervised by some 200 Green Berets who are already in Honduras training Honduran and Salvadoran troops. They are aided by Argentine, Chilean, and Israeli military advisers."

According to the information supplied to the FPR by the previously mentioned sources, "the Honduran attack will essentially start from the regional military training center the United States established at Puerto Castilla. Those forces will be joined by former Somozist guardsmen along the border, for a total of 20,000 men."

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO SAYS U.S. PLANNING TO SEND TROOPS

FL121237 Bridgetown CANA in English 1205 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Santo Domingo, July 12, CANA-REUTER -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto says the United States is planning to send troops to Nicaragua to back up a large-scale invasion by rightist rebels. After meeting political leaders here yesterday, D'Escoto told reporters U.S. troops would be sent to support the rebels whose attempt to oust the leftwing Sandinist government had so far failed. Rightist rebels of the Nicaraguan Democratic Front (FDN), have hinted they plan a large-scale push into Nicaragua from Honduras timed to coincide with the July 19 anniversary celebrations of the 1979 Nicaraguan revolution.

The Sandinist government has accused the U.S. of arming and directing the Honduran-based FDN's raids into Nicaragua.

D'Escoto, who was concluding a three-day visit to the Dominican Republic, appealed to other countries to show solidarity with Nicaragua.

In the Honduran capital, Tegucigalpa, FDN rebels said they had inflicted about 20 casualties on Sandinist troops in fresh fighting in the northwestern province of Chinandega. An FDN communique said the rebels suffered no casualties but gave no further details.

In Tegucigalpa today FDN rebels said they had inflicted some 20 casualties on Sandinist troops in fresh fighting in the northwestern province of Chinandega. An FDN communique said rebels suffered no casualties. It said the fighting was recent but gave no further details.

Meanwhile, a communique by the Honduran Government protested to Nicaragua over what it termed provocations by Sandinist troops along the countries common border. It said a Honduran soldier had been wounded on July 3 by a mine laid by Nicaraguan troops on a Honduran road running parallel to the border.

On July 5 Nicaraguan troops opened fire on Honduran positions to give cover to a Sandinist patrol laying mines on the road, the communique added.

MINISTER D'ESCOTO HOLDS INTERVIEW IN PANAMA

PA130256 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Interview with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman during a stopover in Panama City en route from Spain and the Dominican Republic to Nicaragua, on 12 July 1983; interviewer not identified -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is the Nicaraguan Government's reaction to a recent statement by General Paredes concerning a possible break in relations with Nicaragua?

[D'Escoto] I can explain to you what my reaction was. I was very surprised because, traditionally, Panama has been a very friendly country. It is a country from which we never expected such a statement. Therefore my initial reaction, as well as that of many people, even people outside Nicaragua, was one of shock.

[Question] You speak of an initial reaction; what, then was the subsequent reaction, after pondering this matter?

[D'Escoto] Well, later on one tries to find an explanation for it, then one begins to speculate and to try to understand what seemed inexplicable in the beginning.

[Question] This is an excellent way of not being specific, Mr Foreign Minister. What future do you foresee for the Contadora Group after all these events?

[D'Escoto] I continue to believe that Contadora is still the most important peace initiative in the region. However, the time has come for Contadora to be more forceful. After all, Contadora has unbelievable international support. It has the support of many countries and even that of the UN Security Council. However, we are facing stances within Latin America such as that of Guatemala. Everytime Contadora makes a specific suggestion, based on the information gathered on consultations, Guatemala protests it and claims that the sovereignty of the small Central American countries is being violated. Its representative says that they have to solve their own problems. He is practically saying that they don't need Contadora. I feel the time has come to be very clear about this. We must decide whether we want Contadora's good offices or not. Nicaragua wants them. The international community supports them.

In this regard, Contadora has been very clear. In the meeting we held, it was maintained that a bilateral dialogue between Honduras and Nicaragua must be held as soon as possible, in the presence of the Contadora foreign ministers. We have abided by this from the start. We believe that this is what the problems demand because the problem in the bilateral relations between Honduras and Nicaragua is the worst threat to peace in the region. This was also stated in UN Security Council Resolution No. 530.

It is obvious that Contadora cannot force anybody to sit and begin talking. But it can disclose the reason behind the lack of progress in the dialogue. I feel Contadora must state this reason.

[Question] Could you tell me briefly the Nicaraguan version of what is occurring along the border with Honduras regarding the armed struggle?

[D'Escoto] The Nicaraguan version is the same as that of more or less well-informed people throughout the world. It is the version of the U.S. press. Reporters of the major magazines and newspapers of the United States and other parts of the world have reported this version. The United States is now waging a war against Nicaragua. It isn't a secret war, as some media claim; it isn't a secret to anyone. It is a dirty, immoral, and illegal war characterized by their use of Somozist guardsmen as their agents and the use of Honduran territory, as well as the increasing participation of the Honduran Army. This is the situation. Honduras has become a springboard to launch attacks on Nicaragua with the complicity of the Honduran Army and Government.

[Question] On what basis would Nicaragua negotiate an improvement in its relations with the United States?

[D'Escoto] On the basis of mutual respect, respect for the right to self-determination, the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states and all the other principles of international law which regulate relations among sovereign states, and on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter.

[Question] Panamanian and Venezuelan political leaders -- why not say it -- who once supported Nicaragua against Somoza are now feeling a bit disappointed at what they describe as the pro-Cuban direction of the Sandinist revolution. What do you think of this?

[D'Escoto] It is one thing to have opposed Somoza -- and it seems that it was very easy to do, within every social sector -- while it is another to support a popular revolution that benefits the largely neglected masses. Not everyone who opposed the kind of government that Somoza had is going to support a revolution that will genuinely benefit the masses. This must be stressed, because it isn't a question of people who really wanted what the Nicaraguan people wanted. The Nicaraguan people were not fighting against Somoza, but in favor of a revolution. This was a revolution that could not be implemented because Somoza was an obstacle. Consequently, Somoza had to be removed. Various people agreed that he had to be removed. Businessmen and people in the private sector who actually benefitted from the Somozist system for years began to see, at the end of the Somozist period, that Somoza was a threat, rather than a guarantor of their interests. So we shouldn't be surprised. Many of these people are not revolutionary. Those who oppose the Sandinist people's revolution are not revolutionary, so why should they support it?

[Question] Where is the ideological pluralism that the Sandinist revolution proclaimed? Where is it?

[D'Escoto] This area is one in which the Sandinist revolution has made great progress. For the first time in our history, every political party can actively participate in the legislature, the State Council; in other words, in the Nicaraguan parliament.

For the first time in our history, a political parties law is about to be issued. This law will institutionalize the political parties. This is the result of a bill submitted by the Conservative Party and subsequently discussed by all of the parties within a multiparty commission, which has already concluded its work. Of the 35 articles contained in the bill, some 27, maybe more, have already been approved. The law will be issued in the next few days. This is the first law in Nicaragua's history that recognizes the existence of political parties.

[Question] But do the necessary conditions exist in Nicaragua for these parties to operate as they should in a democracy?

[D'Escoto] They are operating; they are participating. We are not currently in an electoral period. However, when we begin the electoral period, they will be able to participate through their campaigns. That will come soon. As soon as the State Council approves the bill on political parties, it will begin work on the electoral law.

[Question] You've reached a very interesting point. The Sandinist leaders, from the very outset, have said, and have shown, through film reports, etc., that they have great support from the masses. And yet they won't hold popular elections, by which they could confirm this great support that they claim. Why don't they hold elections?

[D'Escoto] We can't hold elections every time that the U.S. Government feels we should. Why doesn't Reagan hold elections right now? Because they are not planned for this moment. The topic of elections was discussed immediately following the Sandinist triumph. I was one of those who felt that elections had to be held right away. I had to admit, however, that it was true when it was reported that no electoral registry existed. The last true election held in Nicaragua was held in 1893, 90 years ago.

[Question] There are sectors here in Panama that believe that relations with Cuba and Nicaragua are tantamount to the purchase by Panama of an insurance policy for peace.

[D'Escoto] I would say that it is very healthy for any country to have relations with all other countries. It is very important for peace. This is the reason why we never break relations with any state. There has only been one exception; and as members of the Nonaligned Movement, we had to make this exception. But we only made this decision after the horrible genocide committed against the Palestinian people when the Zionists invaded Lebanon. We then broke relations with Israel. Nearly all of the other nonaligned countries had already done so, because this was the recommendation given all member countries.

[Question] Would Nicaragua support Panama in our vice president's bid for the presidency of the UN General Assembly?

[D'Escoto] You can be sure of that. We believe that he is an excellent candidate and we would be proud to have him there.

BORGE DISCUSSES U.S.-HONDURAN THREAT IN INTERVIEW

PM120944 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Jul 83 p 4

[Interview with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge by Marcel Niedergang in Managua -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Managua -- Question: Is the situation on the northern border serious?

Answer: It is serious at the tactical level, but it is not a strategic threat. I would like to say that we are not worried. The United States is going to step up its pressure. There is a qualitative escalation in our enemies' military offensive. We have proof that the Honduran artillery has entered into the action with mortars and field artillery. The road which follows the border in the Jalapa sector has been covered with asphalt by the Hondurans, and we are observing constant troop movements. We also know that the Americans have drawn up a plan for provocation. We must not fall into the trap...

Question: Washington is talking of civil war in Nicaragua.

Answer: You have to be totally insincere to say that the aggression can be explained by internal discontent. External factors are the only cause of the armed tensions on our northern and southern borders.

Question: But how can incidents be avoided?

[Answer: It is difficult. Our people are being killed and wounded. Civilians, including children, have already fallen victim to the fighting. but we must be careful, we must keep our cool. Jalapa is surrounded, and they are trying to incite us to cut off their retreat by entering Honduras. It is a classic move, it is commonplace...

Question: Is it tempting?

Answer: It is a terrible and constant temptation. But we are not going to fall into the trap and enable them to call for help and say that Nicaragua has invaded Honduras. We are being extremely careful. Nevertheless, the stakes are high. They would like to occupy a section of Nicaraguan territory and proclaim a government in order to be recognized.

Question: Why choose Jalapa?

Answer: Because it is near the Honduran sanctuary, and also because they have a favorable social base there. Somoza's national guards were traditionally recruited from that province. They have friends and relatives there.

Question: Have you been forced to pull back?

Answer: Yes, we have withdrawn from some areas on the Atlantic coast and also in the south on the Costa Rican border. It is not serious. They are mere sectoral adjustments in areas which are very difficult from the geographical viewpoint. The important thing at present is the north. They are testing our resistance. I think they are convinced; they will not achieve anything in this way. We are not going to give in. The major strategic and military offensive, if it is to take place, will take place in Chinandega, in the direction of the coastal cities and Managua. If there is a war with Honduras, it will take place there...

Question: Do you not regret releasing Somoza's former national guards who are now fighting you?

Answer: Not at all. It was a question of principle.

Question: What about Pastora? People say he is still popular.

Answer: His commando operation in August 1978 has gone to his head. As you remember, he was the only one who did not hide his face. He wanted to be recognized. After the 1979 victory he felt disappointed and frustrated. He did not have the leading role. He is full of contradictions. I would say that his true personality does not live up to the myth. The disappointment felt by the people after his betrayal is equal to the prestige he had gained. I could forgive the Somozist guards, but not Pastora.

Question: Do you believe in dialogue with the United States?

Answer: It is desirable, but I do not have many illusions. Stone (Footnote 1)(Mr. Richard Stone, roving ambassador in Central America) came here for propaganda purposes, to say that the United States did not feel threatened by Nicaragua. Of course! But we are threatened by the United States. Reagan wants war. He will only give in under pressure from public opinion, Congress, and international opinion.

Question: If there is a war with Honduras, will you appeal to friendly countries? To Cuba? To the USSR?

Answer: No, I do not think so. The Americans will blockade everything, by air and sea. No, we will be alone. We must not count on anybody's aid. But we will fight. It will cost us dear, but we will fight.

The Pope Is Already Forgotten

Question: What about the pope's visit? Did it go badly for you?

Answer: The pope? He has gone home. I would say he was somewhat debunked. It is just a memory now. He has been forgotten.

Question: Is pluralism a myth?

Answer: Not at all. There is no question of abandoning it. There are 12 or 13 authorized parties which have their own premises, ranging from the independent Liberals to the Communist Party.

Question: Do they not have a rather limited capacity to express their views?

Answer: That is natural -- we are at war. I hope that in 1984 once the situation returns to normal, they will be able to participate freely in the campaign for the 1985 elections.

Question: That is rather a long way off. Carlos Andres Perez (the former Venezuelan president -- LE MONDE note) has asked you to bring forward the elections.

Answer: Yes, that is a proposal which I would describe as respectable. If we had held elections 1 year after the victory there would have been no problem. It would have been better. It is too late to regret that. We have no experience in the sphere of elections. There were never any real elections either before Somoza or during his rule. Give us time to study the mechanism.

Question: Are you helping the Salvadorans?

Answer: The Americans, who have the most sophisticated means of observation, are incapable of finding the slightest proof of it. But we are ready to discuss the matter with them. We are ready to discuss this subject and many others.

Question: Do you believe in the Costa Ricans neutrality?

Answer: They are forced into it by several factors. Monge (Costa Rican president -- LE MONDE note) has failed in his rapprochement with Reagan. But I ask them to be responsible for controlling their country. We will take charge of ours.

BORGE COMMENTS ON ATTACKS, U.S. 'PLAN'

PA081550 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jul 83

["Beyond the News" commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan wants war, and only the pressure of Congress and international public opinion will make him abandon this idea. This was stated by Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister, in an interview granted to (Marcel Meverland), special correspondent of the French newspaper LE MONDE.

The situation in northern Nicaragua is serious, but it does not constitute a strategic threat, Borge said. I want to state that we are not worried. The United States will increase the pressure. We have proof that Honduran artillery has gone into action with mortar. The route that runs along the border in the area of Jalapa has been paved by Honduras, and we have observed constant troop movements. We also know that the Yankees have drafted a plan of provocations, but we will not fall into the trap.

When the journalist commented that it is said in the United States that there is a civil war in Nicaragua, Tomas Borge replied: One must have a lot of bad faith to say such a thing, to say that the aggressions are caused by internal discontent. External factors are the sole cause of the armed tensions on our northern and southern borders.

Regarding traitor Pastora, Borge said that his participation in the commando operation on August 1978 went to his head. After the 1979 victory, he felt frustrated and disappointed. He is a man full of contradiction. I would say that his true personality does not live up to the myth surrounding him, Borge said.

In the case of a war with Honduras, Borge said that we will have to fight alone because the Yankees will block everything. However, our people are determined to fight until they oust all aggressors.

ORTEGA VOICES SUPPORT FOR ECUADOREAN INITIATIVE

PA092012 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Quito -- Nicaragua yesterday announced its support for the holding of a meeting to analyze the proposals included in a document drafted by SELA and ECLA on the regional economic crisis. This was stated in a letter sent by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, to Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado. Part of the text of the letter was released yesterday.

Hurtado had asked SELA and ECLA to draft a proposal for the region's joint action to face our countries' economic crisis. This document was presented in Quito in May to the personal representatives of the Latin American chiefs of state and government.

After stressing that the Nicaraguan Government shares the concerns about the international economic crisis, Commander Ortega told President Hurtado: I am happy that the Quito meeting reiterated support for your initiative and that it requested that you continue to promote it.

U.S. CHURCHMEN TALK WITH BORGE, STAGE VIGIL

PA081750 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Nicaragua is willing to negotiate with the United States as long as both Nicaragua's and Washington's proposals are discussed, Tomas Borge Martinez, minister of the interior and commander of the revolution, told a group of U.S. churchmen tonight.

In his meeting with visiting U.S. Christians, the member of the FSLN National Directorate said Nicaragua wants to discuss its differences with the United States, but added that the Reagan administration feels it is beneath its dignity to negotiate with a small nation such as ours. This arrogant attitude is a historic blunder on the part of the current U.S. administration, Commander Borge said.

The U.S. churchmen, whose visit will end tomorrow, are staging a large-scale peace vigil in front of the U.S. Embassy.

Before leaving for the embassy, they received a revolutionary greeting from Commander Borge Martinez, who briefed them on the political, economic, and social aspects of the present situation.

After Commander Borge finished speaking, the visitors handed him an envelope containing approximately $3,200 to purchase medicines for the Nicaraguan people. As they made the donation, the Americans said that they had collected the money to make a modest contribution to Nicaragua. On receiving the gift, the interior minister said that this donation was more valuable than hundreds of million-dollar loans from the IDB.

Score 'Reagan's Aggressive Policy'

PA082335 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] This afternoon, Anthony Quainton, the U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua, was bombarded with a lot of harsh questions about the Reagan administration's aggressive policy against Nicaragua. The questions were raised during a meeting with 150 U.S. clergy and laypeople who are visiting Nicaragua on a solidarity mission.

One of the first questions to Quainton dealt with the existence of mercenaries in Honduras who are participating in attacks on Nicaragua. The ambassador tried to evade the issue, but in view of the visitors' insistence, attempted to justify the mercenaries' presence by claiming that Nicaragua is a threat to Central America and an aggressive country.

In view of Quainton's response, a priest asked him if Nicaragua is an aggressive country, how could he explain the fact that Nicaraguans are the ones killed while the country is subjected to indiscriminate attacks with U.S. mortars and ammunition? Ambassador Quainton remained silent for a moment and then tried to change the subject, which the visitors strongly protested.

Why does our government lie to us about Nicaragua? Why don't you tell the truth? Why are you being so evasive? These were some of the questions the religious group asked the U.S. diplomat in view of his refusal to answer their queries about what they had seen and confirmed during their visit to Jalapa and four other points in the area along the Honduran border.

Raising her arms high so that all present could see what she had in her hands, a female member of the group showed Ambassador Quainton pieces of shrapnel with U.S. Army inscriptions. She asked Quainton why the United States gives such devices to the Somozists. We want an explanation for this, she insisted as she continued to wave the pieces of shrapnel. Others immediately demanded an answer from the U.S. ambassador. They charged that their tax money is being used in actions that contradict the wishes of the U.S. people.

Borge Comments to Visitors

PA121830 Managua El Nuevo Diario in Spanish 8 Jul 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] "We are not anyone's satellite, and we never will be," Tomas Borge, revolutionary commander and interior minister, emphasized last night to the 150 Americans who are in this country.

Borge explained that a war with Honduras "would not be with Honduras but with the United States," which is why "we do not want a war. Although we are brave, we are not stupid." But he made clear that "if they attack us, we are not going to kneel down in front of them."

Commander Borge's statement that "we are not and never will be anyone's satellite" came in response to a question from one of the Americans, who asked for an explanation of the relations with the USSR and Cuba, which prompted this belief in some circles in the United States.

"We have pride and great dignity, and because of this we could never be anyone's satellite," he added, "as I told a U.S. senator, we would be a U.S. satellite, which would be easier and cheaper."

Borge also explained why the Cuban doctors, teachers and technicians will not be asked to withdraw: They are needed in the country, and those who say they should be withdrawn would play a better role by sending us doctors, technicians and teachers.

Borge also added that Nicaragua was willing to sign with the United States the same agreement it signed with the USSR, in which the Soviets made a commitment to respect our sovereignty and self-determination. He had said this to a Reagan envoy who tried to question the type of relations and agreements with the USSR signed with the new Andropov regime.

Asked why the Peace Corps are not allowed in Nicaragua, Borge said that it is because they seem to be linked to the CIA. This statement prompted a mass denial by a group of Americans, while another group said that it was true. As a result of the statement and the division in the group of 150, some saying that the Peace Corps is linked to the CIA, and others saying that it is not, Tomas said "just in case they are, it is better not to have them."

RAMIREZ EXPECTS NO CHANGE IN U.S. AREA POLICY

PA090355 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Government junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado described the second visit of special envoy Richard Stone to Central America as a cosmetic approach by the Reagan administration for the benefit of U.S. public opinion. He added that Reagan is artificially trying to show to his country that he is interested in peace. However, he continues offering military support to the Somozist counterrevolutionaries, who continue killing Nicaraguans and attacking Nicaragua.

The true change in the U.S. policy toward Central America, and particularly toward Nicaragua, will take place only when the groups of Somozist guardsmen along the Honduran border are dismantled, Ramirez said. He added that for the time being, there is no change in sight for the aggressive U.S. policy.

DEPUTY JUSTICE MINISTER ON POLITICAL SCENE

PM111335 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 30 Jun 83 p 10

[Interview with Nicaraguan Deputy Justice Minister Carlos Arguello Gomez by Saverio Tutino in Rome; date not given]

[Excerpts] Rome -- Question: What is the situation regarding justice in Nicaragua? Are injustices committed?

Answer: Of course they are committed. Bear in mind the exceptional circumstances. But injustices are rectified. Whoever feels he has been unjustly punished by a court's sentence can appeal to the human rights committee. To my knowledge, over a thousand cases of reparation have been concluded positively in this way.

Question: Have there not been serious injustices meriting Amnesty International's condemnation?

Answer: Amnesty International has not yet intervened in Nicaragua, partly because an inquiry of the Inter-American Human Rights Committee is underway in our country. But as far as I am aware, even the sector opposed to us has hitherto reported only four cases of irregularities and of sentences considered arbitrary. And all four cases are now being examined by my ministry.

According to Arguello Gomez, the fact that in the justice field the existing laws (apart from the Somozist "constitution") have not been abolished and that the codes in use are still the ones that existed before the Sandinist revolution confirms the observance of objective criteria and the absence of arbitariness. "The old laws are being adapted to the new situation, according to the most pressing requirements. But even now when we are experiencing a state of emergency due to the permanent attack from outside by Somozist forces, we are keeping normal legislation in force. In short, Nicaragua is not exploiting the state of emergency due to the outside aggression to perpetrate any kind of abuses. Though we have to record further acts of war daily, mostly originating from Honduran territory, in Managua the Council of State (one of the two branches of legislative power, the other being the three-man junta that rules Nicaragua) is examining the law on political parties, which should be ready in a month. Several articles have already been approved, including one guaranteeing every party the opportunity to express itself in the press and via the audiovisual mass media. Of course the aggression has necessitated the suspension of constitutional guarantees, but our government system makes it possible to make the most discreet use possible of this.

Question: When will there be elections?

Answer: A date has been set: 1985. However, political pluralism should not boil down to the holding of elections every 4 or 5 years.

Question: Is the agrarian reform complete or will it be extended?

Answer: Further land totalling approximately what has already been confiscated will be confiscated -- about 25,000 hectares. The reform law hits absentee landlords by means of an agrarian tribunal. But here, too, appeals are possible, and many appeals have been accepted.

Question: When will the new institutional system be finally consolidated?

Answer: It will take time. As with the codes, plans are being examined. As I told you, we resolve problems according to how pressing they are.

REBEL RADIO DENOUNCES EVACUATION FROM SOUTH

PA061635 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] The revolutionary forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, have been charging this past week that the Managua totalitarian regime has established a number of concentration camps in the country's south where it is holding more than 500 Nicaraguan families prisoner so they will not cooperate with or join the ARDE forces, tireless defenders of the national sovereignty. At least 14 townships of Rio San Juan Department have been evacuated on military orders, uprooting the people from their homes. Almost all the people have opposed being moved. They want to stay on the land of their ancestors, but the power of the rifles and bayonets has been more convincing than family roots and attachments to their work. Most of the people are involved in fishing and the cultivation of corn and beans.

The forced removal on orders of the nine is not intended to protect the inhabitants of the region. It is the use of Hitlerian and neofascist methods. Just as our people have done, the ARDE has verified that the methods used by the nine traitors are characteristic of totalitarian dictatorships. Without caring about the people's will, since they have never respected it, they have ordered mass relocations, disrespecting family feelings and the dignity of towns.

Cuban officers ordered the confiscation of all radios from the evacuees because they believe that the Voice of Sandino, a station at the service of Nicaragua's freedom which the misnamed Sandinists cannot silence, is much more effective than 1,000 rifles. The Voice of Sandino has become the favorite station of Nicaraguans because, along with the Voice of Free Nicaragua, it is the only station that tells our people the truth. Our journalistic objective has been to speak the truth, to speak for the weak and for those who do not have a voice. We are sure that our stations report the real situation of our people and that they broadcast it to the world so that the democratic peoples and governments will learn the reality of the long-suffering Nicaraguan people.

ARDE ANNOUNCES OPENING OF NORTHERN FRONT

PA081651 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, announces to the Nicaraguan people that another war front has been organized in northern Nicaragua. This front has been operating for the past (?2) weeks. The main function of ARDE's northern front is to carry out support, reconnaissance, harassment, and sabotage tasks.

This front will remain secret until it has grown so much that its concealment is impossible. So far it has carried out four very important military operations and countless political actions. With this front, (?which very soon) will begin to fight the nine traitors of our revolution, the ARDE forces will have four fronts: the southern, western Atlantic, northern, and the interior. Each of these fronts has its own tactics and form of struggle, but all of them act under the same revolutionary ideals: the rescue of the revolution betrayed by the nine and the granting to our people of the freedoms and democratic principles that the nine oligarchs do not want to give them.

HAVANA ALLEGES HOSTILITY AGAINST ARTISTS IN U.S.

PA122323 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Cuban counterrevolutionaries living in the United States are trying to interfere with the performances of the Cuban cultural delegation in New York to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks, the special correspondent of the Cuban newspaper GRANMA has reported.

The journalist stated that the counterrevolutionaries' efforts include trying to prevent the granting of U.S. entry permits to the Cuban artists and to obtain the cancellation of their hotel reservations, a strong propaganda campaign, and threats and provocations, and are the result of instructions from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, CIA. The source added that in the face of these hostile actions, the group of Cuban performers continues its rehearsals and preparations for performances to begin on Friday. Arnaldo Alonso, president of the House of Americas in New York, said that the enemies of Cuba will not prevent the successful celebration of 26 July in that U.S. city.

HAVANA VIEWS GUATEMALAN POLITICAL 'CRISIS'

PA120302 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jul 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] In Guatemala, the internal crisis shaking the government led by dictator Efrain Rios Montt continues to deteriorate.

Just as a constant dripping of water will eventually drill a hole in rock, the dictatorship's political structure is gradually deteriorating because of mounting pressure from many sectors within the Guatemalan Armed Forces and the oligarchy. There is pressure both from moderate groups that want gradual change and from radicals who seek to overthrow Rios Montt by means of a coup d'etat. A few days ago, pressure from the two groups resulted in changes among the Guatemalan dictator's military advisers. Now these same forces are attacking his civilian advisers, Secretaries of State Francisco Bianchi and Alvaro Contreras.

It has been said that an important group of military commanders is trying to reduce Montt's power by changing government representatives and policies, so as to prevent a polarization of factions within the Armed Forces.

Some spokesmen for the dictatorship have even admitted that the chance of a coup still exists, the instigators to be found in radical military sectors that are linked to the rightist political parties.

As for Bianchi and Contreras, Rios Montt's civilian advisers, they are two of the so-called elders of the religious sect called the Church of the Word to which the dictator belongs, which entitles them, so they say, to protect their fellow believers with dedication. It has been learned that Contreras is the most influential. However, he is also regarded as the most controversial figure within the government. The military men who are pressuring the government are trying to minimize, at least, the field of action available to these two presidential secretaries, whose turf, according to several senior officials, is too broad.

Similarly, the disgruntled sectors are trying to demilitarize the state machinery and have already succeeded in causing 50 militarymen who held public posts to return to their barracks, or at least to be prepared to do so. There are also reports of pressure to accelerate the electroal process and to effect changes in the regime's tax reform plan.

The moderate militarymen want Rios Montt to remain president, but without the power that has been his to date, while the radical group seeks a coup d'etat, hoping to accelerate the elections and to install a bourgeois constituent assembly.

Rios Montt used most of his latest Sunday speech -- a sort of sermon-message of the sort that he has delivered in the last 15 months -- to praise the Army and to advise the people not to permit themselves to be divided, so as not to fall prey to what he termed international communism or recalcitrant fascism.

He found himself required to accept an electoral timetable for the creation of a constituent assembly, the call for which must be issued on 15 March 1984.

At the military level, the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity guerrilla forces continue to score victories in the war of liberation, while the contingents of workers and peasants who join the rebels' ranks as the only path to political and economic independence are growing in number.

This is one of the reasons why the oligarchy and certain sectors of the Guatemalan Armed Forces are hastily seeking palliatives for the socioeconomic crisis, seeking to produce political reforms. They fear an expansion of the people's revolutionary struggle. However, it will never be possible to find a formula that will curb the people's rebelliousness and vanquish their hopes for freedom and independence.

EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS LESOTHO'S JONATHAN

FL121857 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Jose R. Fernandez, member of the Central Committee and minister of education, has met with Likhoana Jonathan, minister of rural development and cooperative and vice president of the ruling party in Lesotho [title as received].

At the meeting, Max Figueroa, director of the Central Institute of Education Sciences, gave a briefing on the Cuban educational progress and Fernandez outlined the large resources invested by the revolution to provide Cuban children and young people with comprehensive training programs.

Jonathan expressed his satisfaction at being in Cuba which will enable him to get a first-hand view of the major changes that have taken place in Cuba since the victory of the revolution.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER D'ESCOTO VISITS

Arrival Noted

PA091535 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1342 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Santo Domingo, 9 Jul (EFE) -- On his arrival on an official 3-day visit to the Dominican Republic, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto accused the United States of being the principal threat to world peace.

After arriving at this capital's Las Americas International Airport on a flight from Madrid at 0430 this morning, D'Escoto was greeted by his Dominican counterpart, Jose Augusto Vega Imbert; Deputy Foreign Ministers Adolfo Leyba Polanco and Cotubanama Dipp; and Ambassador Kemil Dipp, who is in charge of Central American Affairs at the Foreign Ministry.

At 1700 this afternoon D'Escoto will pay a courtesy visit to Dominican Foreign Minister Vega Imbert, and at 2030 tonight he will attend a dinner hosted in his honor by the Foreign Ministry.

On Monday he will participate in a working meeting at the Foreign Ministry, and at 1830 he will be received by Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco in his office at the National Palace.

On Monday night D'Escoto will host a reception at the Nicaraguan Embassy for the Dominican authorities, and he will leave for Nicaragua at 0550 Tuesday morning.

Arrival Remarks on U.S.

PA091716 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1509 GMT 9 Jul 83

[By Rosendo Sepulveda]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 9 Jul (EFE) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, after arriving here on an official 3-day visit, accused the United States of being the principal threat to world peace.

"We are not only threatened, but are attacked by the United States," D'Escoto told EFE at Las Americas International Airport, where he arrived this morning from Madrid.

He said that the United States should change its policy of being "judge, jury, and executioner, bacause the world cannot have a country that considers it has this right."

D'Escoto asked himself: "Why does the United States not go before the UN Security Council? Why does it always act outside of things?" He added: "If we or any other country have done something that merits a sanction or whatever, let it (the United States) go before the international organizations."

In the Nicaraguan foreign minister's opinion, the U.S. rejection of dialogue with Nicaragua is because the United States has become the principal threat to world peace, because of "its arrogance in becoming the judge, jury, and executioner."

D'Escoto noted that U.S. intervention in Nicaragua has acquired its own dynamics, and he cited former President [title as received] Walter Mondale when he said that "if U.S. policy were to continue that way, it would take President Ronald Reagan to a situation in which he would send troops to Nicaragua."

The Nicaraguan foreign minister said that U.S. policy is not only "illegal," but really "immoral and criminal," because it violates all the principles and norms that should exist in relations between civilized states. He added that the United States is at war with Nicaragua, although it has not declared it.

D'Escoto told EFE that even with the participation of mercenaries and the Honduran Army, the United States realizes that it will not achieve its objective, "and it is quite probable that it will reach a situation in which it will be obliged to use its own forces, although I will not say that this was not the initial purpose of the United States."

Denies Meeting U.S. Official

PA120312 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1845 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Santo Domingo, 11 Jul (EFE) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto told EFE today that his current trip to the Dominican capital was not for the purpose of meeting with U.S. State Department Counselor Edward Derwinski.

D'Escoto indicated this when asked about a report published by a Santo Domingo morning newspaper that claimed that the Nicaraguan foreign minister would meet with Derwinski in the Dominican Republic. D'Escoto said: "I have come to the Dominican Republic specifically to meet with my colleague and friend, Jose Augusto Vega Imbert."

Imbert, when asked about the issue, said: "I have no official information on the subject. However, the Dominican Republic would be pleased with any effect to reestablish peace throughout Central America."

Meets Party, Government Leaders

PA121520 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1455 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 11 Jul (EFE) -- The people of Sandino are all crazy enough to really mean it when they say: "Free Fatherland or Death," Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said today during a luncheon in this capital. D'Escoto also said that the Nicaragua will not permit outsiders to dictate its foreign policy. The Nicaraguan foreign minister arrived in this capital early Saturday morning on a 3-day official visit, to meet with Dominican Foreign Minister Jose Augusto Vega Imbert and with President Salvador Jorge Blanco, who will receive him early this evening.

D'Escoto also met informally with former president Juan Bosch, with whom he analyzed the achievements of the Sandinist revolution and the international solidarity received in the face of the aggression against the Nicaraguan regime. The foreign minister of Nicaragua was honored at a luncheon offered by the secretary general of the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party, Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, mayor of Santo Domingo and president for Latin America and the Caribbean of the Socialist International.

Remarks to Press

PA120455 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0220 GMT 12 Jul 83

[By Rosendo Sepulveda]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 11 Jul (EFE) -- This evening, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto accused Honduras of preparing, at U.S. request, military actions against Nicaragua. At a news conference with local and foreign reporters, D'Escoto said he has received reliable information revealing a Honduran plan to bomb a camp of Somozist guardsmen inside Honduran territory with planes camouflaged to look like "Nicas," leading to subsequent bombing strategic sites in Nicaragua in an alleged reprisal. He added that Nicaragua will not be provoked and described the situation of virtual war between "two brother countries" such as Honduras and Nicaragua as "very regrettable and without foundation." After accusing the United States of using Honduras as "a puppet" against Nicaragua, D'Escoto did not reject the idea that Honduras is trying to wage war with his country "even against the will of the United States, because when you create a monster, as in the case of Doctor Frankenstein, it turns against its masters." D'Escoto asked the United States to behave in a dignified and proper way and to respect the people's right to forge their own destiny. He categorically rejected the view that the Sandinist government has a communist ideology. He described the government as nationalist, without any chauvinism. He called it "a nationalism which makes us say: 'Free Fatherland or Death.'" He added: "It is stupid for somebody to come and suggest that we change masters, to exchange the slavery we had in the past for another master."

As to the weapons aid which Nicaragua has received from Russia, Cuba, and Libya, D'Escoto said that it is not sufficient to defend the country's sovereignty, and recalled Eden Pastora, whom he described as a "traitor." According to D'Escoto, Pastora "has received aid which clearly surpasses the total aid we received to overthrow the genocidal regime the United States had imposed on Nicaragua," referring to the Somozas.

Regarding his discussion with Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco tonight, he explained that they discussed the Nicaraguan situation and bilateral relations. "My talks with President Jorge Blanco regarding the extent of the aggressions the Nicaraguans are suffering have been timely and fruitful," he said.

In conclusion, he explained that his work team has held extensive meetings with Dominican officials to seek ways to increase cultural and scientific exchange and [diplomatic] relations, which are already "very good."

D'Escoto, who arrived here at dawn Saturday, will leave for his country early tomorrow. During his visit, he met with Dominican Foreign Minister Jose Augusto Vega Imbert; Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, president of the Socialist International for Latin America and the Caribbean; and former President Juan Bosch.

Welcomes Summit Proposal

FL121750 Santo Domingo Radio Earth in English 0330 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic -- The Nicaraguan foreign minister, who is on an official visit to this country, today welcomed the proposal made this weekend by Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco in the sense of holding a Latin American head of state summit in Santo Domingo to discuss the regional economic crisis.

The Dominican president announced his proposal during a cocktail party organized to honor the Nicaraguan foreign minister [words indistinct] with the intention of having the Latin American heads of state discuss the dangerous Central American crisis.

Miguel D'Escoto, on the other hand, denied having had a secret interview with a U.S. State Department representative and former senator who is visiting the Dominican Republic but, however, did confirm having met with the Honduran ambassador in this country, but no details were given.

Ends Visit, Says Fears Invasion

FL122100 Bridgetown CANA in English 2004 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, July 12, CANA-REUTER -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto ended an official visit to the Dominican Republic today voicing fears of an invasion of his country by the United States.

He told reporters on his departure for Mangua that he was deeply preoccupied by the threat of direct U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. Yesterday he said he thought U.S. troops would be sent to Nicaragua to back up a large-scale rebel invasion timed to coincide with the July 19 anniversary of the 1979 Sandinist revolution.

COMMUNISTS ARRESTED IN SANTIAGO FOR INCITING PROTESTS

FL122000 Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 0450 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Santiago police yesterday arrested three leaders of the Dominican Communist Party [PCD] accused of promoting protest activities in varous neighborhoods of that city. Among the communist leaders arrested were (Mario Robles Fortuna) and two other young men who were detained as police raided residences in the Cristo Rey section of Santiago.

The police reported that the three PCD leaders violated Articles 103, 105, and 106 of the Penal Code. The police explained that the PCD leaders were inciting the masses to engage in illegal acts in varous sections of Santiago.

BARBADOS

CHURCH GROUP CABLES PROTEST TO GUYANA GOVERNMENT

FL122055 Bridgetown CANA in English 2016 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Bridgetown Barbados, July 12, CANA -- The Barbados-based Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC) said today it had cabled the Guyana Government protesting the "continuing intimidation and harassment" by the Guyanese authorities of church leaders in that country.

In his cable today to President Forbes Burnham, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Castries Kelvin Felix, one of the presidents of the CCC and chairman of its presidium, said the "latest victim" of harassment was Rev. Dr Dale Bisnauth, chairman of the Guyana Council of Churches.

Cables were also sent by the general secretary of the CCC, Rev. Allan Kirton, who was recently in Guyana and made an on-the-spot assessment of the situation there, and other leading churchmen of the region.

The cable protests have come in the wake of representatives of the Guyana Council of Churches and other Christian workers being "interrupted by police, through questioning and seizure of vehicles, from distributing food to striking workers, mainly in the bauxite industry," a CCC statement said.

In his cable, Archbishop Felix expressed the CCC's concern for "a quick solution to the current impasse through dialogue."

The CCC said that the executive of the Guyana Council of Churches was meeting in Georgetown today and would later make a public statement on the current problems.

CENTRAL BANK REPORTS DROP IN IMPORTS, EXPORTS

FL122035 Bridgetown CANA in English 2009 GMT 12 Jul 83

[By Irvine Reid]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 12, CANA -- Barbados' February 1983 imports were down by 38 million dollars and exports by 11 million dollars (one Bds dollar; 50 cents U.S.) compared to February 1982 trade statistics, according to official figures released here today.

The Barbados Central Bank figures put total exports for last February at 35 million dollars, compared with 46 million dollars for the same month last year. Total imports for February this year were valued at 70 million dollars, against 108 million dollars -- a decline of 38 million dollars -- for February 1982.

Domestic exports for last February stood at 9.8 million dollars compared with 7.2 million dollars in February last year. Domestic imports for the same period this year were put at 8.4 million dollars compared with 7.5 million dollars in 1982.

Exports to the Caribbean Community (Caricom) in January and February totalled 19 million dollars, compared with 13.2 million dollars for the same period last year. Imports from Caricom for last January and February stood at 21 million dollars, against 18.9 million dollars last year.

Imports for the first two months of this year stood at 174.3 million dollars compared with 206.6 million dollars for the same period last year.

Domestic exports for the same period this year were 55.3 million dollars, against 50.5 million dollars for the first two months of last year. Domestic exports for January were 9.2 million dollars compared with 6.1 million dollars last year, while domestic imports stood at 12.6 million dollars last January against 11.4 million dollars in January 1982.

DOMINICA

CHARLES ON GUYANA BARTER ACCORD, CARICOM SUMMIT

FL121811 Bridgetown CANA in English 1647 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, July 12, CANA -- Dominica and foreign exchange-starved Guyana have agreed to a barter arrangement involving some of their major exports, Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles has reported.

Miss Charles told a news conference last night that Dominica would be exporting soap to Guyana in exchange for rice and sugar.

Recently, Guyana Government officials said they were exploring the possibility of barter arrangements with a number of countries because of the South American shortage of foreign exchange.

The size of the planned Dominica-Guyana shipments and their value were unclear.

Miss Charles recently returned from the Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government summit in Trinidad and Tobago. She told reporters that the most important decision taken during last week's meeting related to the restructuring of the University of the West Indies (UWI) to give campus governments greater say in the functioning of the regional institution.

"We were able to ensure that there is a presence at the Cave Hill (Barbados) campus dealing with the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States as well as on the Mona (Jamaica) campus dealing with the Bahamas, Belize and the Turks and Caicos," Miss Charles said on concessions made to non-campus territories which has voiced concern about their students being adversely affected.

Miss Charles said the OECS were seeking to have some subjects taken in the islands, with accreditation from the UWI -- something she said which would lower the cost of university education. The Dominican leader, who is also chairman of the OECS, said that the decision to restructure the university was a very difficult one.

Miss Charles said that Dominica would not be seeking assistance from Trinidad and Tobago to meet its financial commitments to the university, adding: "We are going to paddle our own canoe."

She said Dominica intends meeting on a monthly basis its financial obligation to the university "so we don't have a backlog like we had in the past."

Miss Charles also disclosed that the Trinidad summit had reached a partial solution to the reactivating of the Caribbean Multilateral Clearing Facility, adding: "It was the obvious opinion of every member that the facility must continue." The facility ran into difficulties after the 100 million dollar (U.S.) ceiling set had been reached. The Eastern Caribbean islands, Miss Charles said, are owed nine million dollars (U.S.) under the trade credit scheme.

GRENADA

BISHOP BACKS APPOINTMENT OF AREA ADVISER TO IMF

FL122020 Bridgetown CANA in English 1925 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, July 12, CANA -- Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has said there was unanimous Caribbean Community (Caricom) support for the Spice Isle's suggestion last week that a West Indian act as an advisor to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The recommendation was made at the Caricom summit in Trinidad and Tobago last week.

Mr Bishop said Grenada made the suggestion because of the need for increased quotas by the IMF and the World Bank for small island developing states.

Mr Bishop told reporters here that Grenada insisted on the English-speaking Caribbean having an advisor to the IMF to protect the interests of these states in light of the harsh conditions which the IMF usually imposed in return for loans.

He said only a few countries were in a position to get "favoured treatment" from the IMF because of their close relations with the Government of the United States and that the only Caricom state which was presently enjoying such treatment was Jamaica.

Mr Bishop said it was a plain question of how could Mr Seaga tell member states of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) that quotas could not be increased to them or other Caricom states, and that the harsh terms of the IMF should not be removed.

The Grenadian leader also accused two of his regional colleagues whom he did not identify of advocating that the struggle by the Third World countries to get a better deal from the major Western industrialised nations was a complete waste of time.

Mr Bishop said the Grenada delegation had to point out that through greater cooperation among Third World countries, especially around the new international economic order, the small island states in the past were able to make some gains.

He referred to the struggle being waged to have the World Bank and the IMF reformed, stating that in spite of an alleged IMF "hit list" including Grenada, Cuba, and Nicaragua, these countries have been able to obtain money from time to time through struggle.

The Grenada delegation, he said, supported the need for developing countries to come together in a "trade union of the poor" to ensure some reforms which would lay the basis for the eventual re-arranging of the international economic, monetary and financial systems.

GRENADIAN EXILE LEADER CRITICIZES BISHOP REGIME

FL122350 Bridgetown CANA in English 2220 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Hamilton, Bermuda, July 12, CANA -- The head of a movement seeking to topple Maurice Bishop's left-wing New Jewel Movement (NJM) government in Grenada said here that small territories such as Bermuda should value and hang on to their democratic freedoms.

"I would hope to apprise the people of Bermuda of the lot of my people in Grenada," said Michael Sylvester, president of the Grenada Movement for Freedom and Democracy.

He arrived here for a short, private visit from New York, his home since he was forced into exile by the Bishop government. He was accompanied by the movement's vice-president, Dennis Channins. The pair said they planned to visit friends and fellow Grenadians living here.

Said Sylvester, a New York lawyer: "There simply has been no political opposition allowed in Grenada since the communists seized power (from Eric Gairy) in March, 1979.

"But we are a broad-based organisation comprising Grenadians overseas as well as a very large, although secretive, organisation within the island itself," he added.
Mr Sylvester told reporters he had had his life threatened in the past, and had also spent time in jail in Grenada. "Grenadians are very unhappy with the situation, and I would just sound a note of warning to the friendly and pleasant people of Bermuda about the evils of communism which now seem to threaten so many small territories," he said.
He said it was an open secret that the Soviet ambassador to Grenada was a general in the Soviet GRU, the intelligence arm of the military, and that the Cuban ambassador there was a top man in the Cuban DGI intelligence service.

JAMAICA

OPPOSITION CENSURE MOTION AGAINST GOVERNMENT FAILS

FL121941 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Jul 83 pp 1, 15

[Excerpt] An amendment to the Opposition censure motion against the Government was passed last night in the House of Representatives as Government members voted to congratulate the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Edward Seaga, in his capacity of Minister of Finance, on the latest economic measures introduced to "safeguard the economy". The amendment was taken after a debate in which Opposition members argued that the censure motion should be disposed of before any amendement. By a vote of 39 to 4, the Government carried the amendment. The orginal Oppostion motion introduced by Mr. Seymour Mullings on June 21 called for the resignation of the Minister of Finance, a vote of no-confidence in the government, a new Budget, and a full debate on the country's finances. It followed the new economic measures which had been announced by the Prime Minister on June 16 in Ministry Paper No. 24.

The amendment to the motion, moved by the Hon. J.A.G. Smith, Leader of Government Business in the House, sought a vote of confidence in Mr. Seaga. It requested the House to take note of the measures by Mr. Seaga the attendant enormous dislocations which would have followed. [sentence as published]

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CHAMBERS SETS LOCAL ELECTIONS FOR 8 AUGUST

FL122345 Bridgetown CANA in English 2158 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 12, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister George Chambers has picked August 8 as the date for local government elections, seen by opposition politicians as a mid-term test of his ruling People's National Movements (PNP) popularity.

The date was announced on Sunday at the PNM's convention, shortly after Trinidad and Tobago hosted the historic fourth summit of Caribbean Community (Caricom) leaders. Some 120 seats are at stake in the election, held every three years.

Tobago will not be affected by the poll. It is administered separately under the Tobago House of Assembly Act 1980.

A political alliance made up of the United Labour Front (ULF), the Democratic Action Congress (DAC) and the Tapia House Movement, as well as the National Joint Action Committee (NJAC) and the Organization for National Reconstruction (ONR) have declared their intention of fighting the election.

All of the opposition parties have named some of their candidates. NJAC has said it will contest the election on its own. But the allaince and the ONR have been discussing the possibility of a common front to fight the PNM.

The main issues in the election campaign have been the state of the economy, hit by declining revenues in the key petroleum sector, and alleged corruption in the government.

BRIEFS

NEW ORGANIZATION FORMED -- Kingstown, St Vincent, July 12, CANA -- Ken Boyea, manager of East Caribbean Flour Mills (ECFM), has been elected the first president of the newly-formed St Vincent and the Grenadines Development Foundation (SVGDF), established last month to more effectively mobilise the country's private sector resources towards greater socio-economic development of the state. It will provide financial, technical and managerial assistance to promising new businesses in the island. Secretary-Treasurer Jethro Greene said the foundation will become affiliated to the Pan American Development Foundation, which has established national development foundations throughout the Caribbean, Central and South America. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2012 GMT 12 Jul 83 FL]

WPA SCHEDULES ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION

PA122224 Paris AFP in Spanish 1453 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Georgetown, 12 Jul (AFP) -- The Guyanese opposition will stage a protest movement next Thursday against President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, and the government has mobilized the police and the militias to counter it, an official source told AFP today.

Authorities have put security measures into effect to control a civil disobedience movement scheduled for 14 July by the Working People's Alliance, an opposition party.

That day, 14 July, will be the fourth anniversary of the murder of Catholic priest Bernard Darke, who was killed while photographing an antigovernment demonstration held by members of that same party in 1979.

In clandestine leaflets, the Working People's Alliance has called for a demonstration this Thursday. At the same time, it is asking workers and peasants to refrain from working during the demonstration. Finally, it was reported that the special security measures have been implemented by the government at a time when President Burnham is in Western Europe on a private visit.

GOVERNMENT TO RESUME TALKS WITH IMF SOON

FL021804 Bridgetown CANA in English 1745 GMT 2 July 83

[By Edwin Ali]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, July 2, CANA -- Guyana will resume talks here with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in about two weeks hoping to reach agreement on balance of payments support for its financially-troubled economy, government sources said.

A team from the Washington-based lending agency is due here on July 14 for the talks, but the government will not accept proposals put forward by the IMF earlier this year as a prerequiste for obtaining the economic for assistance package, the sources said.

A five-member mission from the IMF and the World Bank left here on April 22 after failure to reach agreement with the Guyana Government. Georgetown sent a mission to Washington early last mongh for follow-up talks, but no details have been made public.

The IMF recommended, among other things, a freeze on wages at the present levels, the removal of subsidies on sugar and a devaluation of the Guyana dollar by either 66 2/3 per cent or 100 per cent. President Forbes Burnham rejected these conditions.

Guyana is hit by a serious foreign exchange shortage due to shortfalls in revenue earnings from the country's three principal exports -- rice, sugar, and bauxite.

The sources said when the IMF mission came here in April, it sought to identify "what has to be done, the type of action necessary, the implementation of a suitable programme or programmes and the amount of money required to put the economy on a better footing."

Guyana's previous balance of payments support programme with the IMF was terminated prematurely in 1981 when the IMF siad the government had failed to meet certain conditions.

About 176 million dollars U.S. was injected into the Guyana economy under that arrangement.

As a result of the present crisis in the economy, many Guyanese have to do without certain basic food items such as wheaten flour and split peas, banned by the government to save foreign exchange.

The indsustrial sector is also affected by a shortage of spare parts.

MINE WORKERS, BAUXITE ENTERPRISE IN DISPUTE

GMWU Seeks Compromise

FL111501 Bridgetown CANA in English 2145 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, July 9, CANA -- A timetable for future negotiations and the provision of regular food supplies remained chief matters to be settled as a five-week-old strike in Guyana's vital bauxite industry continued here today.

The Guyana Mine Workers Union (GMWU), representing two thirds of the 6,000 workers now reported on strike, today proposed a compromise in a bid to resolve the situation.

General Secretary of the GMWU Christopher James told CANA the union had suggested that it discuss the economic viability of the state-owned Guyana Mining Enterprise (Guymine) with the company's management during a three-week period.

James said that if at the end of the talks no agreement had been reached it was proposed that the matter be presented for conciliation.

Guymine is however maintaining that discussions be confined to seven days and should only deal with the economic situation which led to the introduction of the three-day work week.

The workers went on a full-scale strike on June 6 to get Guymine to reintroduce a five-day week.

James said the company had agreed to the reintroduction of the five-day work week, which the union had demanded as a precondition to a resumption of work, if agreement could be reached on discussing the economic issues within a seven-day period.

The GMWU official said: "We have also failed to reach agreement on the food supply situation as we are insisting that the company must be concerned with the supply of essential items and not only the distribution of those items which are available."

"We are of the view that as a major foreign exchange earner Guymine should and must have a say on what food items are imported and can and must make representations on the quantum of food which must be imported."

Another joint meeting between the union, Guymine and the minister of manpower, Kenneth Denny, is scheduled to be held tomorrow.

Settlement Attempts Fail

FL120210 Bridgetown CANA in English 1529 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, July 11, CANA -- Seven hours of talks which ended late last night failed to resolve a dispute between the state-run Guyana Mining Enterprise (Guymine) and the Guyana Mine Workers Union (GMWU) and the Guyana Bauxite Supervisors Union (GBSU), whose members are on strike, union sources said today.

Union President Stephen Lewis said the one outstanding issue was the question of food supplies to the workers in the bauxite industry, whose strike is into the sixth consecutive week. Minister of Manpower Kenneth Denny who has been meeting the parties, told CANA: "The talks are continuing."

BRIEFS

COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS -- Georgetown, Guyana, July 10, CANA -- Colombia's new ambassador to Guyana, Dr. Alberto Garavito Acosta, has said Guyana and Colombia had the potential to come up with an ambitious plan to promote commercial development and an interchange of experience and technology in the Caribbean. The 65-year-old diplomat made the remark when presenting his credentials to Guyana's Vice President for Party and State Matters Cammie Ramsaroop. Dr Acosta, who replaces Ernesto Torres Diaz, said the destiny of Colombia which has 1,600 kilometre coastline with the Caribbean Sea, was linked to that of the Caribbean peoples. [Excerpt] [Bridgetwon CANA in English 1650 GMT 10 Jul 83 FL]

EDUCATION PACT WITH GDR -- Georgetown, Guyana, July 10, CANA -- Professional qualifications, university degrees and certificates obtained in Guyana and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) will now be recognised in both countries as a result of a new memorandum of understanding. The memorandum was signed by permanent secretary of Guyana's Public Services Ministry, Mrs Joyce Sinclair, and a senior official of the Ministry of Higher Education of the GDR, Klaus Eiteljoerge, earlier this month. The GDR team had talks with the Guyana Equivalency Board, and visited a number of places of interest including the university of Guyana and the Guyana School of Agriculture. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1736 GMT 10 Jul 83 FL]